

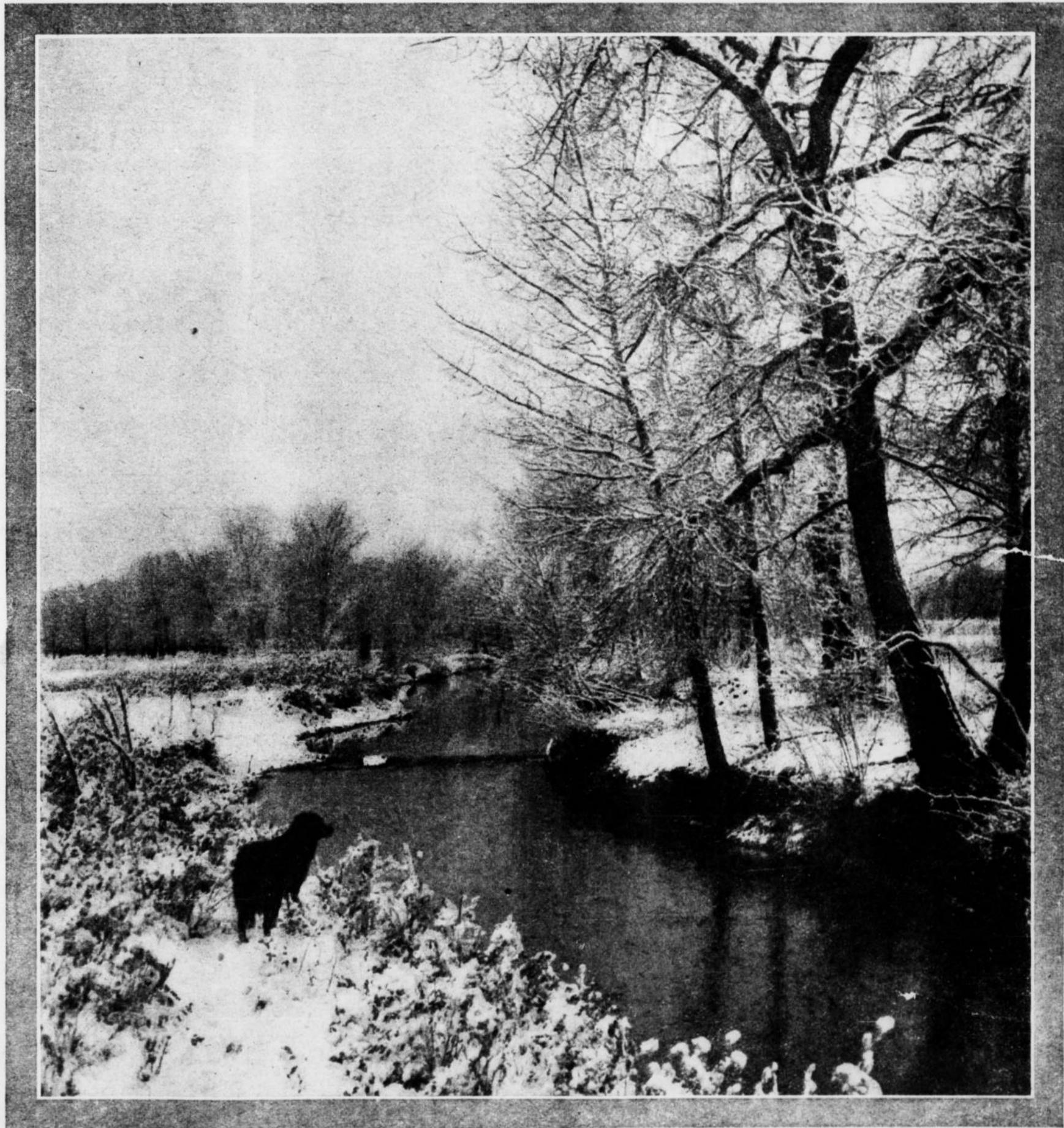
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

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November 15, 1922



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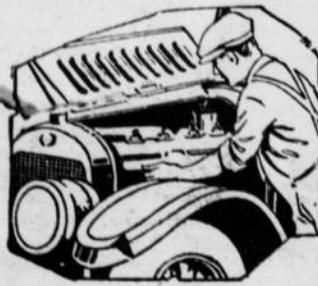
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN

Editor and Manager

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November 15, 1922

No. 46

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Crerar Resigns Leadership

Progressive Leader Tenders Resignation at Party Conference
in Winnipeg Last Week

THE Hon. T. A. Crerar, who has been the leader of the Progressive group in the House of Commons ever since his retirement from the Union government in 1919, tendered his resignation as leader to a conference of the Progressive group, held in Winnipeg at the Fort Garry Hotel last Friday. Personal and business reasons led Mr. Crerar to resign, and he will devote himself entirely to his work as president of the United Grain Growers. Strong efforts were made by the Progressive members to induce Mr. Crerar to reconsider and to remain as leader, but he decided not to change his mind, and the conference unanimously passed a resolution of regret at losing him as their leader. The resolution read as follows:

"To the Honorable T. A. Crerar—We take this opportunity of expressing our sincere appreciation of the splendid services which you have rendered to the Progressive party, to the principles for which it stands and to the whole country, and we hope that circumstances may not compel you to resign your seat in the House of Commons, and that in the near future you may find it possible again to devote your time more fully to Canadian public affairs."

Only Three Absent

Of the 66 members of the Progressive group in the House of Commons all were present at the conference in Winnipeg, with the exception of Messrs. Warner and Kelner from Alberta, and J. W. Kennedy from Ontario. The conference was a private one and was not open to the press, but a committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Caldwell, Halbert, Forke, Speakman and Johnston, who handed out official statements to the press at the close of each session.

Up to the time of writing (noon Saturday) no leader had been elected to succeed Mr. Crerar, and the conference was devoting its time to consideration of matters affecting the welfare of the Progressive group in various parts of Canada.

On Friday afternoon the discussion in the conference centred very largely around Mr. Crerar's resignation, and the expression on matters of policy contained in the letter which he submitted to the conference with his resignation and which is published in full in this issue of The Guide. Many of the members spoke freely and expressed their regret at Mr. Crerar's retirement from the leadership, and the loss which the Progressive organization would sustain because of it. This was the general feeling of the conference. In the course of other remarks several of the members dealt with Mr. Crerar's viewpoint with regard to the future of the organization.

T. W. Bird, Swan River, thought Mr. Crerar was mistaken in the views he expressed in his statement as to democratic organization.

Local Responsibility

A. Speakman, Red Deer, discussed the method of organization in Alberta.

He felt that local organization was a matter for the constituencies themselves to decide. They believed in Alberta that the economic class basis was the only sound basis, but did not seek to impose their beliefs on any other province. They were willing to co-operate with other groups or organizations holding the same principles irrespective of whether those groups were organized on an economic class basis or any other basis. J. T. Shaw, Calgary, expressed much the same views as Mr. Speakman. Mr. Shaw discussed the method of organization in his constituency of West Calgary. Mr. Speakman explained that as a member he felt himself charged with the interests of his whole constituency and not merely of the people who nominated and elected him. In his own case there had been no effort at dictation, but it was not possible to keep to the strict letter of the platform. He had called a meeting in his constituency following the session and explained the reasons for his departure from the platform and his actions had been endorsed in almost every case.

At the Friday evening session of the conference a tentative plan for a national organization to co-ordinate the efforts of all those in Canada with the Progressive viewpoint was outlined by the Hon. T. A. Crerar and discussed at length. The conference was generally of the opinion that a central body was necessary, and that the Progressive platform should be revised and that missionary work was necessary in other parts of Canada. There was a general feeling that the Progressives would be willing to co-operate with all who believed in the principles for which they stood, but there was considerable discussion as to who should take the initiative in bringing out proposals for a national organization, some members holding that the initiative should come from the constituencies, and some that the members themselves should show leadership and make recommendations, leaving it to the constituencies to pass on the subject. J. T. Shaw, R. Gardiner and G. C. Coote declared that the matter was entirely one for constituency consideration in Alberta, while T. H. McConica and J. L. Brown and other members held that members themselves should express an opinion as a guide to the constituency.

Hon. T. A. Crerar said he did not believe that the 65 Progressive members of parliament should change the policy and lay down new policies, but someone must take the initiative. He would like to see a Progressive organization in every constituency and in every hamlet, which would send delegates to a national convention where the policies would be formulated. He felt that nothing could be more democratic. He declared it was a mistake to say that the evils of the past were due to party organization. They were due to the patronage system which existed in both parties until Union government checked it. He also urged that the source of all campaign funds should be disclosed.

Crerar's Resignation Letter

The full text of Mr. Crerar's letter of resignation follows. It was addressed to T. W. Caldwell, M.P., as chairman of the Progressive conference:

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
November 9, 1922.

Mr. T. W. Caldwell, M.P.,
Chairman, Progressive Caucus,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

My dear Caldwell: When I entered Union government in the autumn of 1917, it was on the understanding with the board of directors of the company with which I have now been associated almost since its inception in 1906, that when the war was over and the specific purposes for which Union government was brought into being were achieved, I would actively resume my duties as president of the company. The growth of the Progressive movement, and the birth of a party representing it in parliament, led many of its supporters and many of my friends to urge strongly upon me that I should continue actively in public life to give it what assistance I could, and this I continued to do with the approval of my fellow directors in the company.

Leader in Session

At the first caucus of the newly elected Progressive members, at the commencement of the last session of parliament, on the motion of some of our friends from Alberta, the question of electing a leader of the Progressive party in the House was raised, and when it was offered to me by my fellow members I accepted on the understanding that it was for the session only. After the close of the session, at the caucus held prior to our dispersal from Ottawa, in discussing the opportunities and responsibilities of the Progressive party, I intimated very clearly that personal and business reasons might make it necessary for me to retire, at any rate from the leadership of the party, and probably from any active participation in public life. Since the session closed this matter has naturally been receiving my earnest consideration, and the reasons that led me to consider it then are even stronger now. In the last few years almost every business interest has passed through serious times, meaning heavier strains on executives and managements. Our business has been no exception, and my absence through sessional and political work has imposed a heavy task on my colleagues in our business, a task which they have loyally and unselfishly performed, but which, in fairness to them and to the company, is a burden I have no longer the right to ask them to carry.

Resigns as Leader

In addition, if I may be permitted a personal word, let me say that my private position is such that I cannot remain in this position and make the provision necessary for those depending upon me. This is a consideration I cannot ignore. After careful and earnest thought, therefore, I tender through you, my resignation as leader of the Progressive party.

I might add that in any event, had the reasons I have just recited not intervened, my retention of the leadership of the Progressive party would depend upon a clear understanding and statement of the Progressives' program, not on questions of policy—though that needs some consideration to which I shall presently allude, but on questions of organization and upon the vital question of whether the Progressive movement in our politics shall descend into a purely class movement or not. My views upon this have been made known already to yourself and my fellow Progressives in the House, but it may not be out of place if I take this opportunity to refer again to them, and

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Winter at the Pacific Coast

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But here is a different way of looking at it.

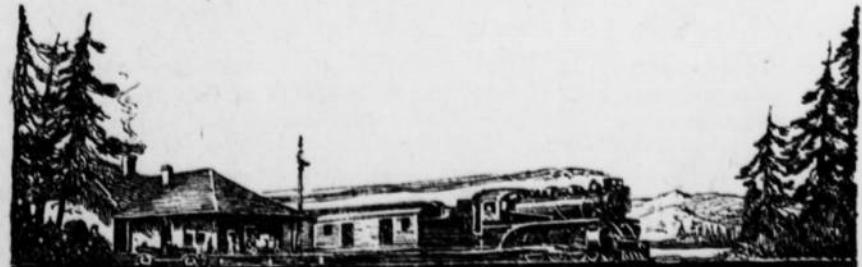
Mostly every farmer takes his holiday in the winter. That time of year is more or less wished on him by Nature. In winter there are not many places to go to in this country, unless you are interested in winter sports—except the Pacific Coast

And that is where thousands go now, every year. Why? Because the climate of the Pacific Coast is something different—beautifully mild weather, tempered by the warm Japan current, where flowers bloom till Christmas, where people enjoy all kinds of outdoor sports practically all winter—where charming hospitality and a delightful environment invest every day with pleasure.

The Pacific Coast is not far. True, it may be a longer ride than your weekly trip into town, possibly something radical in the way of a journey for you; but if other men, men who live in cities, do not find it too far, why should you? Comfortable and speedy Canadian Pacific trains carry you there through magnificent scenery, across the prairies and over the Rocky Mountains. Fares are not high—and in Vancouver, Victoria and other places hotel and boarding-house accommodation can be obtained to suit all purses.

This little winter holiday that is coming to you—make it a real holiday this year—one that will live perpetually in your memory, an intellectual as well as a social holiday, because you will see a country that is extraordinarily different from your own surroundings, but which is still part of this great Dominion of Canada.

Plan your journey early, so as to get the utmost from it, and travel Canadian Pacific. They issue a beautifully illustrated booklet entitled "Vancouver Island." Ask your Canadian Pacific agent to get you a copy; in addition to descriptive matter about this delightful winter resort, it contains a list of hotels and boarding houses on Vancouver Island.



CANADIAN PACIFIC

only, I may add, because of a sincere desire for what in my view is in the best interest of the Progressive cause.

Class Movement

The greatest obstacle the Progressive movement had to combat in the last federal election was the fear in the hearts of thousands of electors in Canada, who were in general sympathy with its policies, that it would become purely a class movement. The attitude of Mr. Wood in Alberta, and Mr. Morrison in Ontario—and I do not here question the sincerity of either—I am bound to say gave grounds for this fear. Mr. Morrison's attitude is perfectly clear. He says the farmers have never been represented in our legislatures as they should have been, and he says to the farmers of constituencies where they are strong enough to have a chance of doing it, "Elect your own man as a farmer, and keep him independent in the House to voice your interests."

In Alberta, Mr. Wood advocates a new theory, which, he says, if applied, will revolutionize and correct all the abuses that have hitherto existed in the mechanism of governments. It is that the abuses in our political system have grown from the so-called "party system," and that we shall never be right until we introduce a new order of things. This he proposes to do by having members of parliament or legislatures elected upon the occupational basis. That is, the different occupations in the country will elect their quota of members, and to these will be confided the task of organizing and carrying on the administration and functions of government, and of composing their differences to the point where they can agree on some line of public policy and some form of administration.

Directed by Locals

This view is further amplified in a statement recently published by a U.F.A. constituency executive officer in Alberta, in which it was seriously laid down that their federal member in parliament should be guided and directed in his work at Ottawa by the U.F.A. locals in his constituency. I have no doubt whatever that this statement was considered in perfect sincerity, and that it is honestly intended by those approving it to provide a check on the work of their representative in parliament, but it betrays a complete misunderstanding of the responsibilities and duties of a member.

If it is necessary and proper and in the public interest, that one Alberta constituency can restrict and control the actions of its members at Ottawa in this way, in order that they may more effectively safeguard their interests, the same right must be given to every other constituency in Canada to do the same thing, and if this were done, can anyone in his senses conceive what would be the outcome? You would have two hundred and thirty-five members, each guided and directed by his constituents, some of whom were thousands of miles away, attempting to seriously carry on the work of government. The absurdity of the thing requires no further comment.

Functions of Members

These misconceptions, and I believe they are invariably honest, arise from a misunderstanding of the functions of a member of parliament. In the first place, a member of parliament is not a delegate from his constituency to act only when someone in it pulls the strings. He is a representative, and if his duty is properly discharged he must act for, not only his own constituency, but for the whole Dominion, in the innumerable matters that come before parliament for its consideration. Nor does he represent only one class in his constituency; consequently he is the representative not of the farmer, or the labor man, or the business man or the professional man, but of all. Those among our friends, then, who hope to exert a political influence in the country for the country's good and hang out the sign, "None But Farmers Need Apply," are doing unwittingly, not only a disservice to their country as a whole, but an injury in the long run to the very people whom they most desire to help.

Such a course, while not, I am sure, so intended, would, I am convinced, lead to the setting up of class antagonism in this country which would add but

one more to the many inherent difficulties that already exist in carrying on our governmental business, and I for one can give no countenance or support to it. The remedy lies not in this direction, it lies in including all people of good will who believe in certain definite principles as applied to public policies, and are willing to co-operate in every legitimate and honest way to bring these principles into effect in public policies and public administration.

Party Organization

This work cannot be carried on in an orderly systematic way without necessary and proper organization, and the finances essential to carry this along, and those in the Progressive ranks who deey the need of party organization and assert that this is responsible for the evils in our public life are on the wrong track.

Nine-tenths of the evils of the so-called party system in the past, and they were many, were due to the control of government patronage by the party organization—the practice that political rewards in the shape of government contracts or government offices, belonged to the workers of the successful party. That has been pretty effectively "Scotched" in Canada, and the force of public opinion should destroy it utterly. But these abuses, let me point out, sprang from the patronage system, not from the fact that a number of people, like-minded, created an organization to advance certain political views or principles; and consequently if the Progressive party is ever to amount to anything, it must have an organization and it must have the means of raising funds necessary to educate public opinion in all parts of Canada to its views. If it does not do this, and sinks back to the position of electing a few Farmer representatives in constituencies where Farmer representatives can be elected it will have fallen far short of the work for Canada that it could do, and in a short time will hurt and hinder more than help the cause of the Canadian farmer.

Lines of Policy

May I take the liberty also, at the present time, of suggesting to you in a very general way the lines of policy along which the Progressive movement in Canada should proceed. I am stating merely a fact, recognized by all, when I say that the Progressive movement had its origin in the rural people of Canada, and its policies or platform has, so far, been taken from the declaration of political principles laid down by the Canadian Council of Agriculture in 1916, a declaration of principles which applied but in part to federal affairs. In the broad essentials these principles still stand, but certain details in my judgment need revision. I think a political platform should deal with principles rather than with details of policy, as, for instance, on the great and vital question of the tariff, the platform should declare on principles rather than attempt to draft a tariff schedule.

Empire Relations

Regard must be had, too, to the changes that have taken place in the last eight years. Canada is marching forward. The part we played in the war has made it forever impossible that this country can longer be regarded in any sense whatever in the colonial status, as far as its relations with Great Britain are concerned. We hear a good deal of talk these days that Canada is a nation with the empire, or within the British commonwealth of nations, which is coming to be regarded as a more accurate term. That relationship should be clearly defined and defined by the Canadian parliament. The Turkish situation of a few weeks ago was within a hair's breadth of involving Great Britain in another war. Had this occurred a situation would have at once developed in Canada where the question of peace or war for Canada would have again been discussed in every Canadian household. It appears certain that there will be a debate in parliament at the coming session on this question, and I have no hesitation in saying that the action of the government in declining to commit Canada until parliament had expressed itself was the only wise and sound policy to

Continued on Page 23

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 15, 1922

Mr. Crerar's Resignation

The resignation of Hon. T. A. Crerar from the leadership of the Progressive party in parliament will undoubtedly come as a great surprise and will be received with feelings of profound regret by the farmers of the prairie provinces. Yet it must have been realized that no man, however capable and public spirited, could be expected to carry for any great length of time the herculean task imposed upon Mr. Crerar by the dual responsibility of parliamentary leader of the Progressive party and president of United Grain Growers Limited. He has undoubtedly given long and careful consideration to the problem himself, and in view of business conditions, no doubt affected also by his recent bereavement, has felt that his duty first called him to attend to the affairs of the great farmers' commercial organization of which he has been the chief executive for the past fifteen years. While Mr. Crerar's retirement from the leadership of the Progressives will be greatly regretted, his judgment and his decision will undoubtedly be understood and commended by the farmers whom he has served so long and so faithfully in this country.

Mr. Crerar's public service has been of a rather unusual character. He has never sought prominence in public life, but his political duties have devolved upon him through force of circumstances. In the autumn of 1917, when Sir Robert Borden realized that the successful prosecution of the war imperatively demanded the formation of a union government, he sought out Mr. Crerar as a representative of the organized farmers of the West. Mr. Crerar, as Minister of Agriculture, continued to be a member of the government until after the armistice was signed, and broke with the government on a matter of economic policy and resigned his portfolio during the session of 1919. At the same time a small group of members in the House, mostly from the prairie provinces, dissociated themselves from the government and appointed Mr. Crerar their parliamentary leader. Following that there grew up a distinct feeling of antagonism against the government throughout Canada, and the organized farmers prepared for the coming election and endorsed Mr. Crerar as their leader throughout the whole country. During the federal election campaign last year he toured Canada from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic and placed the Progressive policies before the people, and when the election was over and parliament re-assembled he undertook the responsibilities of parliamentary leadership of the group of 66 members elected under the Progressive banner.

It would have been extremely difficult, and undoubtedly would have subjected Mr. Crerar to perhaps more or less deserving criticism, had he resigned from the leadership of the Progressive forces at any time prior to the present. There has been no outstanding leader to take his place, and his retirement during the formative period might quite easily have weakened the Progressive movement very seriously. Now, however, the Progressive group is well organized, its principles are clear cut, it has a strong group in parliament, and Mr. Crerar's retirement, while undoubtedly a serious drawback, can be sustained with less injury than at any time in the previous history of the organization.

Whether Mr. Crerar will retain his seat in parliament is a matter as yet undecided. Whether he will again take part in the public life of Canada is a matter only for the future. He is a young man, barely in the prime of his

mental development. In his brief political career he has developed an exceptional grasp of Canada's national problems, responsibilities and duties, and has undoubtedly contributed in a large degree towards a wise solution of the problems now facing the nation. It is not inconceivable that in future years he may again be called upon to participate in public affairs, and that his retirement to commercial life may be but temporary.

The U.S. Elections

The Congressional elections which were held in the United States last week were for the election of the whole of the House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate. The House consists of 435 members, and in the last House the parties stood: Republicans 300, Democrats 132, Socialists 1. According to the latest returns on Saturday the new House will consist of 225 Republicans, 207 Democrats, one Socialist, one Farmer-Labor and one Independent. The Republican majority has thus been reduced from 167 to 15.

The Senate consists of 96 members, two from each state, elected by popular vote for six years, one-third retiring but eligible for re-election every two years. Of the 32 retiring senators this year 16 were Democrats and 16 Republicans. Of the 32 elected 21 are Democrats, 10 Republicans and one Farmer-Labor. The last Senate contained 59 Republicans and 37 Democrats; the new Senate will consist of 53 Republicans, 42 Democrats and one Farmer-Labor, the Republican majority being thus cut from 22 to 10.

This is quite a turn over from the vote which swept President Wilson from office and which was supposed to represent a nation's opposition to his policies and dissatisfaction with his war and peace-making efforts. How much it means with regard to outside affairs is difficult to say, but undoubtedly it represents a strong reaction against the tariff policy of the Republicans. The Fordney-McCumber tariff provoked a propaganda and an organization of opposition that was probably unique in the history of the country, and came near to disrupting the Republican party. It was not a free trade opposition, although there is more free trade sentiment in the country than there has been since the Civil War; it was an opposition from Democrats and Republicans alike to protectionism carried to unreasonable lengths. What effect the result of the elections will have on tariff policy remains to be seen, but it is expected that an assault will be made on the Fordney-McCumber tariff, in which case events may have an important interest for Canada.

An Excellent Example

In organizing a co-operative marketing association to handle practically everything produced on the farm except wheat, the locals of the U.F.A. in the Pincher Creek district have set an example which shines as a bright light through the gloom of present conditions. It is a step in the right direction, a commendable effort to apply practically the primary economic principle of the organization and an attempt to actively deal with a situation instead of looking it despairingly in the face, which deserves the fullest success.

Speaking recently to his constituents in Peace River, Premier Greenfield, after referring to the state of agriculture when he came to this country some thirty years ago, when choice steers were sold for two cents a pound, went on to say, as reported in the press:

Times are not good now, but they were worse then and somehow we pulled through. And it

is profitable to note that it is the farmers who go ahead with their development work improving their herds when the prices are low and preparing for bigger production, that profit when conditions change for the better. There is one thing I would like to emphasize, and that is that this is no time for gloom. There is neither time nor place for the quitter. What we all need, what this province needs, what this constituency needs, and what the country at large needs, is work.

In these words Premier Greenfield struck the right chord. Times certainly are not good for agriculture in Canada today, but they are not good for agriculture anywhere, and in the circumstances the only thing to do is to grapple with the hard facts and canvass the sources of amelioration. That is what the locals of the U.F.A. in the Pincher Creek district are doing. They have not folded their arms and gazed despairingly in the face of a situation which in the main is beyond their control. They have set out to find the way of making the best of their economic position by a process of economical and efficient marketing. In this, it cannot be too firmly emphasized, they are simply carrying out in a practical way the principles of their organization by the methods for which the organization stands and to which it has given a persistent and consistent adherence.

Undoubtedly much can be saved to the farmers by co-operative handling of the products of the farm, and the wider the field of such co-operative enterprise under careful and capable management the greater will be the benefits to the participants. In these hard times every dollar counts and co-operation properly and efficiently managed means saving. It means also the organization of community spirit through which so much can be accomplished for the betterment of rural life. That, in the fullest sense, was and is the primary purpose of the farmers' organizations, and it can be said with emphatic truth that only in the recognition of this necessity for unity in the pursuit of common purposes is it possible to maintain the organizations at efficient strength and to make them the factor they ought to be in the betterment of farming conditions.

The Stamp Taxes

A number of letters have been received by The Guide in which complaint is made of the practice of grain companies in charging up to the farmers the value of the stamps affixed to checks issued by these companies in payment of grain shipments and asking if this is according to law.

The War Revenues Act states definitely that in the case of bank drafts, express money orders and postal orders the institution issuing the instrument must affix the necessary stamps and include the value in the cost to the purchaser. In the case of overdrafts on a bank, it is provided that the bank must pay the tax and recover from its customer by charging it against his account. In the case of checks the act simply says that the issuer of the check must affix the stamps under a penalty of \$50 for omission, but in the case of a check issued by a person outside of Canada to which stamps have not been affixed, it is provided that the bank must affix the stamps and deduct the amount from the person who receives the proceeds of the check.

In intention, therefore, the act would seem to differentiate between those who issue instruments against their own funds and those who merely act as agents. Applied to the grain trade, this would mean consideration would have to be given to the circumstances

in which the grain was handled. A commission merchant would not pay the tax because the remittance covers practically funds of the actual owner of the grain and not funds of the issuer of the check. In the case of street wheat the purchaser would pay the tax, because it is a straight sale and purchase on the spot. As a matter of fact, such purchases are paid for in cash tickets issued by the elevator, and the minister of finance has ruled that such tickets do not need stamps. In the case of track wheat the question is complicated by the terms of the contract and the custom of the trade. We understand, in these cases, the tax at the present time is being charged back to the farmers as part of the cost of handling.

The economic side of the question, however, is plain enough. When the stamp taxes were increased this year The Guide stated that they had been made so heavy that their incidence would certainly be altered and that in the case of large checks they would be passed on, if at all possible, and we cited particularly the case of checks in payment of grain shipments. The tax has, in fact, become in cases where it represents a substantial charge upon returns, a tax on sales. Normally such a tax is passed on to the consumer, but in the case of grain it cannot be so passed on because the price is fixed by export value and the tendency is therefore to shift it back to the producer. There is nothing in the act to stop that process, and it would be a difficult thing to fix the incidence of a tax by an act of parliament. An act may say who shall be responsible to the government for a tax, but it cannot say who shall be the ultimate payer. That is an economic process which depends upon the economic organization of society, and as long as governments are more concerned about getting revenue than in the methods employed to get it, taxes will be shifted to those

who have the least power to resist the process.

An Unnecessary Expenditure

The following little note appeared in the bulletin of the Canadian National Railway's Resources Department of November 1:

- A demonstration farm will be established at Kindersley, Sask., by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Thus does Hon. W. R. Motherwell endeavor to express his gratitude to the constituency which accepted him when others wouldn't, and which he represented in the provincial legislature from 1912 until the fateful day when he rashly decided to save the Liberal cause by contesting the seat of Assiniboia against a farmer candidate. Whether the farmers of the constituency are equally grateful for the gift is another question, one which probably does not cause Mr. Motherwell to lose any sleep.

What is the precise value of such an expenditure of public money at this time? The state of the country cries aloud for the utmost economy and the pruning of expenditure to the limit. The burden of taxation is felt by all classes but by none more than the farmers, who are being ground between the upper and nether millstones of increased costs and lower prices. What kind of relief from this onerous burden will another experimental farm give? What lightening of the load of public and private liabilities under which agriculture is groaning? What pressing necessity exists for such another farm? Only a few miles away, as distances go in this country, is the experimental farm at Scott, and the conditions as between Scott and Kindersley are so nearly identical as to make the establishment of another farm at Kindersley equivalent to a wilful waste of public money.

There is no necessity for this expenditure

and parliament ought not to allow it. These are not the halcyon days when wheat was \$2.00 a bushel, nor yet the days to which our finance ministers can look back with longing eyes, when taxation was pouring into the public coffers more money than the government was spending. The public debt has gone up \$50,000,000 during the last six months, and revenue is far below estimated expenditure. We are drifting on the same road as those European countries which are not making their budgets balance. We are not balancing our budgets and we are facing the alternatives of drastic economy or a heavy increase in taxation. In such circumstances the minister who can light-heartedly countenance such a superfluous expenditure as that involved in the establishment of an experimental farm where three already exist has conceptions of his responsibilities which unfit him for office.

Premier Bonar Law says that, like many others in England, he doesn't quite know where he is in the present political confusion. As that famous coster impersonator, Chevalier, used to sing, "E dunno where he are."

A Toronto jury found a man guilty of sedition because he talked about the "crimes of the British Empire" and thought the workers should "fight" capitalism. Some of these days an embargo will be placed upon the British Hansard in order to keep our patriotism from the evil contamination of such speeches as followed the Amritsar affair.

At the time at which The Guide goes to press (noon Saturday) it is too early to know the final results of the Progressive conference in Winnipeg. Further reports of the final conclusions of the conference will be published in next week's Guide.



Clearing the Track

The Guild Movement

A New Development in Co-operative Production that is Making Great Strides in Great Britain and Spreading Across Europe---By J. T. Hull

AT the present time when the whole world is distracted by apparently insoluble political and economic problems, when the return to what has been called "nor-male" is creating hardship and distress, especially among primary producers, when strikes and threats of strikes among industrial workers are making a bad condition worse, and when men are hesitating between political and economic action for the improvement of their condition, the form of co-operation which has become known as The Guild, is attracting and is deserving of earnest study and attention.

The guild movement began in Great Britain before the war. The idea was evolved in the minds of a few Labor thinkers, who were disappointed in the meagre results of political activity on the part of the working classes, who realized keenly the poignant truth of George Bernard Shaw's pungent remark that in a strike the worker simply sat himself on the doorstep of the employer and threatened to starve himself to death, and who had lost faith in the magic efficacy of state socialism. The idea of Guild Socialism not only embraced a new industrial order in which the workers themselves undertook a share in the responsibilities of industry, but it formulated a constructive policy for the trade unions, a plan for the utilization of the organization of the workers in the actual conduct of industry in place of the old policy of simply seeking to improve conditions within the old order of industrial organization.

The Building Guild

It was during the war period that this idea was taken hold of in a practical way, and by 1918, the trade unions were showing the influence of the idea in their demand for representation of Labor on the boards of management of the industries which were temporarily transferred to the control of the government. Guild organization, however, did not come about until after the war, and then circumstances had much to do with it. Like all the belligerent nations, Great Britain at the end of the war, faced a great shortage of housing accommodation. Building was very expensive and contractors hesitated about taking the risk. Public bodies stepped in and then the building trades' workers came in, beginning in Manchester, in 1920, with the plan which has since influenced the whole course of the building trades, and through them other forms of industry. G. D. H. Cole, one of the foremost of the protagonists of the new idea, thus summarizes the proposal of the building workers:

"We offer to undertake the execution of the local housing scheme, supplying all the necessary labor, and, if the Council desires, also purchasing all the material required for the job. We undertake to do this work absolutely at cost price, and we are prepared to give an estimate of the cost of the job. If, however, the job costs more than the estimate, you must pay the actual cost, covering your risk, if you like, by insurance. Equally, if it costs less than the estimate you will get the benefit of the difference, for we shall only charge the actual cost, whatever it may be. But we will have you understand from the first that we include in 'cost' an element which the capitalist employer does not so include. In the past building trade workers have suffered terribly from discontinuity and uncertainty of employment. Wet weather or the failure of materials to arrive promptly on the site, has frequently involved lost time and loss of earnings, which has forced the worker far below a living wage. We hold that no worker ought to be compelled to live in this condition of insecurity, and we therefore propose to pay to every guild worker employed on a guild job, full-time wages at the standard rate and to include the sum necessary for this payment as a part of the cost of construction. Labor, we hold, must be recognized as a first charge on industry, and

it is not so recognized if earnings are at the mercy of weather conditions or failure in the prompt delivery of the materials. We cannot undertake to quote a fixed price for the job because, as we propose to take no profit, we are not in the position to stand any loss; but we promise you that we will work with a will and do our best, and we believe that the result of your employing us will be a substantial fall in the cost of building construction. We are, moreover, willing to give you a definite safeguard. Not only can we arrange with the Co-operative Insurance Company to secure you against possible loss on our contract in return for a small premium, we are also prepared to insert in the contract a 'break clause' under which, if at any time you can prove that the cost of construction is seriously exceeding our estimate, you can terminate the unfinished contract and hand it over for completion either by direct labor or by a private contractor."

Co-operative Associations Aid

This was the kind of offer made by building guilds in many parts of the country to the local authorities and it states succinctly the whole plan of guild enterprise, but the local authorities were hampered by the necessity of having to get the consent of the ministry of health which controlled the housing scheme. Negotiations followed, the ministry objecting strongly to the continuous pay policy, and also the straight cost policy. Eventually, however, an agreement was reached. Continuous pay was maximized at \$200 per house, the break clause accepted and the guarantee of the Co-operative Insurance Company, and the Co-operative Wholesale Society also came into the contracts as purchaser of the materials for the guilds when the guilds asked it.

Subsequently the ministry of health recanted, under pressure, it is said, from the private building contractors. Great difficulty was experienced in securing other contracts and contracts approved by local authorities to the value of about \$15,000,000 were rejected by the government department. The guilds however, had got started, thanks to the aid of the Co-operative Societies, and their work has gone on. Up to May, 1922, the National Building Guild had tendered for nearly \$100,000,000 worth of work. Contracts on hand in 40 centres as at April 30, 1922, under the different plans of the guilds, totalled over \$10,000,000. There are now three plans of contract. The original form is that of straight cost. In 1921, the plan of maximum cost was devised. This cost includes the guild method of estimating labor cost plus a sum for insurance in case the cost quoted is exceeded. If the cost quoted is not exceeded the purchaser pays not the maximum sum quoted, but the actual cost plus the amount placed to the insurance fund. The insurance fund does not go to the workers; they can get no more than their wages out of the job. Any surplus is definitely allocated to the improvement of service or reduction of cost, and all plant acquired is placed in the hands of trustees on behalf of the National Guild. A third plan provides that the guild furnishes labor only and organizes and supervises the construction, the purchaser supplying all material. The maximum sum plan is the more generally adopted.

Saving to House Buyers

Such contracts as have been completed show that the building guilds are effecting a considerable saving to the purchasers of houses. Not only are their estimates, accepted as reasonable by the public authorities, below those of private contractors, but in the actual results the cost has been below the estimates. The saving, therefore, is not merely that of the difference between

the private contractors' tender and that of the guild, but the difference between the actual cost and the tender of the contractors, because the guild does not take a profit. On one large contract the saving was approximately \$1,000 per house, on another about \$750, and in no case has there been a less saving than \$250. The figures are not final because only a few contracts have been completed, but as far as they go they show that the plan is both efficient and economical. An inspector of the Ministry of Health has declared that the work of the Manchester Building Guild is "the best in England," and all those who have investigated the work have stated that in quality it is exceptionally good.

The London Guild of Builders may be cited as an example of the development of this form of co-operation. One year after its establishment this guild had a salaried staff of 38 persons and 1,010 operatives. Its weekly pay-roll was approximately \$20,000, the value of its equipment \$49,000, and it had in hand contracts to the amount of \$3,000,000. It had paid out in wages about \$440,000, and of that amount about 2½ per cent. was on account of continuous pay.

An Agricultural Guild

The movement is spreading to other industries. A furnishing trade's guild in Manchester has proved very successful and there are now in the field, or in process of organization, guilds of packing-ease makers, vehicle makers, tailors, bookbinders, musical instrument makers and others. The agricultural land around the new Garden City of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, acquired by trustees acting on behalf of the city, has been handed over to the Welwyn Agricultural Guild for development. This guild is doing well both in dairying, stock and arable produce. In April of this year the National Guilds Council was established for the purpose of co-ordinating the existing guilds, to promote the formation of others and to conduct a systematic propaganda on behalf of the guild movement.

In Other Countries

So much for the movement in Great Britain. In Italy the movement seems to have originated independently, and it has made enormous strides in the last two years. The guilds are doing much of the reconstruction work in the war area, and are also building railways for the state. In Germany, Austria, Holland and other European countries the inspiration came from Great Britain, and the movement has also begun in the same way, namely, in the building trades. In France it is reported that the Seamen's Federation proposes to start a merchant marine of its own, and has approached the French government for the purchase of seventeen government vessels. The movement has not taken hold of the western world. In one or two cities in the United States some desultory efforts have been made to organize guilds, but there seems to be neither the enterprise nor the democratic spirit to get them going.

Service not Profit

In Great Britain and on the European continent the foundation was laid for this movement in the development of co-operation. The guild is essentially a co-operative and democratic movement and it represents a marked advance in the practical application of the principles of both co-operation and democracy in the world of industry. It differs from productive co-operation in that it is not a profit-making enterprise. The guild does not make profits to share among its members as the productive co-operative associations do. It works at cost, and what it sells it sells at cost. The guilds, moreover, rest upon the trade unions, and are thus in actual contact with the mass of the

working population. They are not isolated enterprises in the sense that a productive co-operative association might be, and their object is to develop in the workers themselves a sense of the responsibilities of industry and a capacity to assume them. They are, in fact, introducing the principles and the policy of democratic control in industry by placing management right in the hands of the workers themselves. Discipline lies with the unions who accept responsibility for their members on guild work, and this, as might be expected, has led to systematic efforts to show that given the opportunity the workers, which, of course, includes technical and administrative ability as well as manual labor, can by co-operative methods produce better results than the capitalistic method. The guild places the working classes on trial; it calls upon them to show what they can do.

An Economic Democracy

The inclusion of the technician and the administrator in the guild organization must not be overlooked; it is no part of any intelligent scheme of economic reconstruction that ability is a factor that can be dispensed with without fear of disaster. What the guild aims at is a democratic organization of the economic life of the people, a system of self-government for industry, which must necessarily include all the elements that are required for intelligent conduct of the processes of industry. It has a place for and appeals to brains as well as muscle. The governing

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Irish Cobblers on farm of D. Ramage, High River, Alta.

News from the Organizations

SASKATCHEWAN

Remember

Grain growers of Saskatchewan should remember that November 17 is the date set aside as a province-wide Grain Growers' Day, for the purpose of securing a great increase in the membership of the association. "Now's the day, and now's the hour." It depends on you personally whether the effort is to be a success or a failure; whether the association is to go on and prosper or become lethargic and helpless in the face of difficulties. Remember! the time of greatest difficulty is the time of greatest danger, and the time when the most strenuous effort is needed to win out. You can never win out by falling apart, by allowing differences of opinion to separate you into units; you can only win by strong, united effort. Forget your differences and units. You will be the better for it; the association will be the better for it, and Saskatchewan will be the better for it. Union is strength; division means weakness and defeat. Which will you choose?

Executive Resolutions

At a meeting of the executive of the S.G.G.A. held on Thursday and Friday, October 19 and 20, several matters of the greatest importance to the members of the association were discussed and dealt with by way of resolution. One of these matters had to do with the mixing of grain at terminal elevators, a subject which was under discussion at a recent session of the Board of Grain Commissioners held at Winnipeg. Provision is made in the Grain Act whereby the medium quality of the grade of grain delivered from the terminal elevators is assured, so as to protect the grade as decided by the government inspectors. At the present time it is maintained that grain going into these elevators is so manipulated as to increase the quantity of the high grades and decrease the quantity of the lower grades, to the advantage of the elevator companies concerned and the detriment of the owners of the grain. After full discussion of the matter the executive passed the following resolutions, viz.:

"That the secretary be instructed to write to the Board of Grain Commissioners, requesting figures giving full information as to the amount in bushels of wheat of different grades received in and shipped out of private elevators operating at the head of the lakes in each year since the sample market rules and regulations came into operation."

"Whereas, the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada has invited all interested persons to submit recommendations for amendment of the regulations governing the mixing of grain in private terminal elevators, and,

"Whereas, the opinion is widespread that the mixing of grain as heretofore conducted has tended to a lowering of the average of the grades, and consequently of the selling value thereof, to the loss of the farmers, and,

"Whereas, we believe that in the interests of the farmers no grain shipped out of terminal elevators should be admitted to any grade if lower than the average of the same grade as at original inspection, and,

"Whereas, the board has recently issued regulations for the better control of inspection of grain out of private terminal elevators;

"Therefore in order to assure that full protection of the grades may be attained, we recommend to the board:

"(a) That it employ a sufficient number of competent and adequately paid samplers and inspectors.

"(b) That sample market regulation No. 17 be so amended as to prohibit private terminal elevators receiving grain owned and ordered 'held', by farmers except with the consent of the owner in the form of a contract prescribed by the board, a duplicate of which shall be delivered to the owner."

An Intolerable Situation

Attention has lately been called to the great increase in carrying charges for

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

wheat on the great lakes. In connection with this matter the following message was forwarded October 6, to the minister of trade and commerce by four members of the executive, and at the meeting in question this action was endorsed by the executive. The message is as follows:

"Under today's date Winnipeg papers report shippers demanding eight cents per bushel Fort William to Georgian Bay ports, as compared with two and a half cents a year ago. Quotations today Fort William to Buffalo five cents. This is an intolerable situation, and we believe fully justifies immediate abrogation of the coasting laws."

The Proposed Moratorium

The question of a moratorium was fully discussed pro and con, and at the close a resolution was adopted in the following terms, viz.:

"The executive of the association having full knowledge and appreciation of the serious financial difficulties confronting large numbers of our members owing to circumstances beyond their control, and having received requests to advocate the enactment of a moratorium, has fully considered the matters involved, and is of the opinion that such action should not be taken in the general interest if at all avoidable, and if creditors will be reasonable. We would bring to the attention of all members the facilities provided by the provincial government in the form of an adjustment bureau for assisting farmers who are in financial difficulties, to effect amicable adjustments with their creditors." Members desiring to avail themselves of this assistance should address Edward Oliver, Debt Adjustment Commissioner, Parliament Buildings, Regina.

Live Wires

Ludwig Stoll, secretary of the Wideview local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, has reason to be well satisfied with the results of the labors of himself and the rest of the officers of the local during the present year. In forwarding a small amount in membership fees to the Central office a few days ago, he remarks that the total membership of the local for 1922 is sixty. In addition to this, however, the local has twenty-four junior members and one life member of the association, making a total for the year of eighty-five.

With so large a membership wide possibilities for usefulness are opened out to the local, which should prove a real benefit to the community. It is especially pleasing to know that the local has so large a number of junior members in association with it. The finest work that any organization can do is to see that the young people assimilate its ideals and learn to have a real interest in its work. The young people are, after all, the foundation on which we must build our structure for the future. There will then be less need for the continual re-organization of locals which now takes place, with its consequent financial loss.

If every county organizer appointed at the recent constituency conventions will take hold of his work in the same spirit and with the same amount of determination and perseverance as has been displayed by John McCloy, county organizer for the Kinistino constituency, there will be a great development to be reported to the annual convention when it meets in Saskatoon in January next. Writing to the Central office a few days ago Mr. McCloy says:

"I beg to report briefly a series of meetings which I attended during the past month: Norden, on October 7, where I organized a local. Ethelton, on the 18th, where I arranged for re-organization, also a membership drive. Jumping Lake, on October 20, where I held a very successful meeting

and arranged for a thorough canvass of the district surrounding. On October 21, I went to Spring Grove, but as it rained and snowed all day was unable to hold a meeting. I visited some of the people in the district and endeavored to get them to re-organize. If they do not take hold themselves I promised to visit them again before the end of the year. On my way home on Sunday I visited a few in Crystal Springs and discussed matters with them.

"On October 23, organized the North Weldon local, and on the 24th, the Pahonan local. These two will I think be very successful. On the 27th held a meeting in the Lake Park House, and after a lot of hard work managed to organize."

Mr. McCloy's report is a real live one. Four new locals organized, one local re-organized, with at least one other on the way, and a re-awakening in several other districts is not a bad month's work, and this, it is to be remembered is only preparatory to the great drive which opens on November 17. If similar amount of energy and determination is displayed throughout the province there is no doubt a surprise is in store for some of the people who glory in seeing a drop in the membership of the Grain Growers' Association.

A similar spirit is manifest in a short, pithy letter issued by A. J. Bradley, county organizer for Milestone constituency, who writes to all municipal organizers and officers of G.G.A. locals under date of November 7, as follows:

"In the drive that is being made on November 17, to secure members, we do not want to miss anyone. With this aim in view, I would suggest that we follow the plan used in the Progressive campaign—viz., dividing the township in two and canvassers appointed for each division, also one appointed for town. As many life members as possible should be secured. The canvassers will best know who can afford this.

"A meeting of your local should be called at once to appoint these officers.

"Let us show the rest of Saskatchewan that we are alive in this constituency."

An evidence that the re-awakening which annually takes place about this period of the year has already begun is seen in the fact that membership fees and requests for membership cards have already begun to flow in to the Central office. It is well-known to anyone who is in close touch with association affairs that a very large proportion of the fees for the year are paid in to the Central office between the latter end of September and the annual convention. The only criterion, therefore, as to the strength of the association, is that provided by the annual statement presented to the convention, which gives the total membership to the end of the year.

MANITOBA

District Conventions

The Marquette district convention will be held at Shoal Lake, on Friday, November 17, at 2 p.m.

The Springfield convention is being held in the Board of Trade Building, Winnipeg, on Tuesday, November 21.

Neepawa will hold its district convention on Friday, November 24, at Arden.

The Provencher convention set for Tuesday, November 7, has been postponed to Friday, December 1.

Selkirk district will meet in the Board of Trade Building, Winnipeg, at 11 a.m., on Tuesday, December 5. The following is an outline of the program: Secretary's report; auditor's report; appointing resolutions committee. Reports: District director, T. McIlwraith; district director, U.F.W.M., Mrs. E. J. Blow; president, T. L. Brown. Discussion of University course. Address by Mr. McKay, Co-operative Dairies. Dis-

cussion of resolutions. Prohibition—address and organizing. Election of officers. Discussion of debating series.

Addresses by L. P. Bancroft, M.P.; W. C. McKinnel, M.L.A.; M. V. Bachynski, M.L.A. Round table conference.

Brandon District Convention

Brandon district led off with the first district annual convention of the year on Friday, November 3. There was a good attendance and a good convention.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, press reports would indicate that certain influences at Ottawa are endeavoring to effect a fusion with the Progressive party, and, whereas, the provincial group in the legislature was elected to represent an independent body of political thought in the legislature,

"Therefore be it resolved, that this convention express itself as opposed to any form of fusion with either of the old parties."

"Whereas, all grain companies are charging the farmers for the stamp tax in settlement for ears of grain, and, whereas, we believe that this is a moral if not an illegal contravention of the act, therefore be it resolved that this convention protest against such practice and that we petition the government to insist that the maker of all cheques in settlement pay this tax."

"Whereas, as the present form of income tax statements does not allow exemption for female help in farm homes, and as this in most instances is a very necessary expense, therefore be it resolved, that in the opinion of this convention provision should be made in the act for such exemption."

"Whereas, we have a new government elected in Manitoba, charged with exercising the most rigid economy in the matter of public expenditure, and the determined strong enforcement of all legislation enacted for the protection and well-being of the citizens of the province, therefore be it resolved that this association recognizing the obligations of citizenship do pledge its active support and co-operation in the exercise of economy in the enforcement of law."

"Whereas, we believe that an organized effort is being made in this province to discredit the Manitoba Temperance Act, and, whereas, the organized farmers of Western Canada have always consistently supported and advocated the prohibition of manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and have taken an active part in the various campaigns for increasingly restrictive legislation, therefore be it resolved that we reaffirm our position and that we urge our local associations to actively organize in order to assure a favorable verdict in support of the present restrictive measures."

The outstanding features of the evening meeting were an address by Robert Forke, M.P., and a debate between Chater and Beresford teams on, Resolved That the Present Heavy Freight Rates is a Heavier Burden on the Agriculturists of Western Canada Than is the Protective Tariff.

The following are the officers elected for the coming year: District director on U.F.M. board, Donald G. McKenzie, Brandon; district director on U.F.W.M. board, Miss Mabel Johnson, Chater; president, J. M. Allan, Brandon; vice-president, William Robson, Deleau; secretary, W. H. Hicks, Souris; district board, Peter McDonald, Virden; Mrs. John Smith, Rivers.

Help at the Pioneer Stage

The difficulties of community organization are indicated in the following communication from Mrs. L. Bryan, of Badger, Manitoba. Perhaps some other rural community has an organ which could be turned over to this embryo organization and thus help build up their community life to fully organized status. Is this your opportunity?

"I beg to take this opportunity to appeal to you, as the secretary of our

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Cattle Embargo Agreement

Three-Day Quarantine for Feeders—Reciprocal Feature of Agreement—Prominent Livestock Men Give Opinions

UNDER news despatch, dated Ottawa, November 4, the Dominion minister of agriculture announced the terms of the agreement reached at the conference called by the Imperial government.

The main features of the agreement are:

1. Cattle not capable of breeding are subject to three days' quarantine before shipment, daily inspection on voyage, and must be accompanied by certificates of health before leaving point of shipment.

2. Cattle capable of breeding are subject to the foregoing regulation, and in addition must be tested for tuberculosis within one month of shipment.

3. The three-day quarantine may be observed either at initial point of ship, in rail transit, or at point of ocean embarkation at the option of the shipper.

4. Reciprocal terms is one of the features of the agreement.

May Require Modification

Mr. Motherwell in making his announcement warns that these terms, which were cabled from the Old Country may require some modification when the full text of the agreement arrives by mail.

The agreement, negotiations for which were opened with the Lloyd George government, was approved by the new British government, following the recent conference in London. Canada was represented at this conference by Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. Ernest LaPointe, together with Dr. J. H. Grisdale, deputy minister of agriculture, and Duncan Marshall, commissioner of agriculture.

Substance of Regulations

The substance of the proposed regulations is as follows:

Canadian store cattle, that is, animals born and reared in Canada and rendered incapable of breeding, will be admitted under the following restrictions:

Shipments shall be from Canadian ports only and direct to Great Britain. For three days immediately before shipment and during the ocean voyage, the store cattle shall be kept separate from any other animals and periodically examined by a veterinary officer of the Dominion of Canada. Thorough examination at initial shipping points shall be made by a Dominion veterinary officer, who will certify that animals are not affected with cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, or rinderpest. During the voyage this examination shall be made daily. The animals shall be landed at specified ports and there thoroughly examined by a veterinary officer from the British ministry. The movement from port of landing is to be controlled by a license, in the same manner as in the movement of imported cattle from Ireland.

Cattle Capable of Breeding

As regards cattle capable of breeding, such as cows, heifers and bulls, author-

ity will be required in the form of a general order from the British ministry of agriculture, laid down in draft from before both houses of parliament, either of which can, in effect, veto the proposals. An essential part of any such order is that animals must be accompanied by a certificate from authorized officers of the Dominion, stating that such breeding animals were, within one month previous to shipment, effectively tested for tuberculosis and found free of that disease. To sum up in brief, the regulations provide that cattle not capable of breeding are subject to a three-day quarantine prior to ocean shipment, subsequent observation while in transit and be accompanied by usual certificate of health before leaving initial point of shipment, whereas animals capable of breeding while subject to the same quarantine of three days and under the same observation in transit, etc., are in addition to be tested for tuberculosis within one month of shipment. The three-day quarantine provided may be observed either at initial point of shipment, in rail transit or at point of ocean embarkation at the option of the shipper.

Reciprocal Terms Feature

Reciprocal terms is one of the features of the agreement. When full text of agreement arrives by mail these cabled terms may require some slight modification.

Except in the case of well bred and well fed animals it is not expected that the removal of the embargo will materially influence our livestock trade with the United States and a continuation of exports (live or dressed) to the south, commensurate in volume with the opportunities offered will doubtless be maintained. As possibly too great expectations have been aroused on the part of some livestock men by the anticipated effects of the removal of the embargo, it would be well to remember that it is only the best class of well bred and well fed steers that will stand the heavy carrying charges especially from the more interior parts of Canada to the United Kingdom. On the other hand, the poor grade stuff, in which there is no profit for anyone, will continue to seek the closest available market, as it is not sufficiently valuable to carry itself very far from its source of origin.

Guide Asks for Opinions

As it affects the importation of breeding stock into Canada, the new agreement constitutes a relaxation of the present regulations which demand a quarantine of thirty days. That there is a real need for adequate quarantine on cattle coming from the British Isles, no one who is familiar with the situation can doubt. Whether the new arrangement meets the needs and whether it will suit the American Bureau of Animal Industry may be a matter of dispute. With a view of promoting discussion The Guide wired for opinions to the leading livestock market authorities immediately upon receipt of



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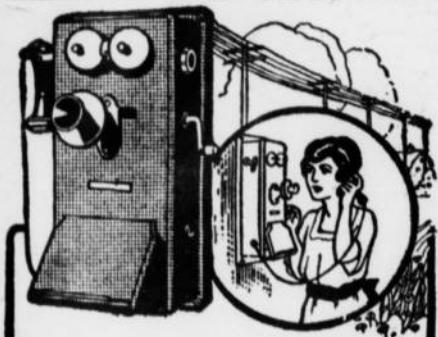
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the news despatch. Some of these follow:

Angus Secretary Analyzes Agreement

The lack of detail in the agreement recently published by the federal government makes it somewhat difficult to express a definite and confirmed opinion upon the various points involved and for that reason I would say, that it may be necessary to modify one's opinion when more complete details are supplied. Dealing with the four main points of the agreement as published I believe:

1. That the regulation dealing with cattle incapable of breeding is quite satisfactory with the exception of the enforced daily inspection while en route, which seems to me to be an unnecessary bit of red tape that will complicate the work of the exporter. The three-day quarantine is quite alright, as owing to the fact that it is so short it will not interfere with the satisfactory movement of cattle. Some people will no doubt object to the description of cattle provided in this agreement because of the fact that heifers and cows (unless spayed or mated) may not be handled under this agreement, but in my opinion that will be an advantage in the long run, tending as it will to keep the quality of the cattle exported at a high level, which will ultimately establish a reputation for our trade. As a general provision I am pleased to note that shipments must be made from Canadian ports only and direct to Great Britain. This is in my opinion a sensible provision having regard for the condition of our railways and the Canadian merchant marine.

2. The regulations dealing with cattle capable of breeding will in my opinion be found to be very difficult to carry out. It would seem that the development of a trade (which might be possible by our Holstein-Friesian friends) will not be possible under the regulations. The export of such cattle will only be possible when a general order is issued by the British Board of Agriculture, "laid down in draft from before both houses of parliament, either of which can, in effect, veto the pro-

posals." This is the stumbling block in the proposals as I see them, and the very uncertainty of the action of parliament in the matter will make it very hard for our breeders to enter the field in force. The remaining regulations which are the same as for cattle incapable of breeding, plus the tuberculin test, are quite fair and not unreasonable.

3. The option as to where the quarantine may be observed is very important, particularly from the standpoint of the western trade in cattle. Practically all cattle shipped from Western Canada may be quarantined while in rail transit, if desirable, preventing unnecessary delay of any kind.

4. The reciprocal feature of the agreement cannot be objected to upon the grounds of fairness. If we ask concessions we must be prepared to grant some, but there is difficulty in the way nevertheless. If the reciprocal agreement regarding animals capable of breeding was to be brought into general use we would undoubtedly find ourselves up against embarrassing regulations imposed by the United States authorities. In fact if the United States values the 30-day quarantine upon foreign cattle entering the United States she would almost be obliged to impose such a regulation against us.

While I would certainly not be opposed to the establishment of trade with Great Britain, I would consider it unwise to establish any agreement that would in any way interfere with our natural channel of trade to the South unless that agreement was so substantial and definite that our British trade would more than compensate us for the loss of the American trade. In this matter such is not the case. The very uncertainty of the regulations regarding the handling of breeding cattle would make it impossible for us to establish a trade for surplus breeding cattle in the old country, and then again we are faced with the fact that it is probable that no market could be found for anything except dairy cattle. Last year 152 head of pure-bred cattle of all breeds were imported from

Great Britain, and 267 head from the United States, and while we did not sell any in Britain, we did sell several in the United States. In fact a trade in breeding animals is gradually developing between us and American breeders that it would certainly be unwise to destroy.

The reciprocal feature of the agreement will not make any difference in the case of non-breeding cattle, as such cattle will not be shipped from Great Britain to this country, but it will have a very great effect in the case of breeding cattle and, judging from the very limited information supplied, I would say that in my opinion such regulations should not be allowed to go into effect unless the authorities can satisfy us that the American market will not be closed for pure-bred cattle as it now is for commercial cattle.—F. W. Crawford, secretary, Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, Brandon, Manitoba.

Suggests Another Aspect

The agreement seems to me to be generally satisfactory, but the reciprocal side of it as applied to breeding cattle—if entered into—will almost certainly bring about trouble with the U.S., who would in all probability insist upon the 90-day quarantine of old times, and this as already pointed, would be virtually an embargo.

Altogether too much is expected in the way of benefits to the Western producer from the removal of the embargo, and unless (as suggested at the Ottawa conference last May) some regulation and supervision as to quality, size and numbers of the animals exported is exercised by the Dominion authorities, the loss to our people will be tremendous.

Already I notice one firm of space brokers is advertising in one of the western farm papers, and if space is booked indiscriminately by western stockmen who have no idea of the requirements of the British feeders, not only will they themselves lose a lot of money, but the ocean rates will be raised tremendously owing to the increased demand, and those shipping the right quality will lose what little they would have made. Furthermore, if large quantities of unsuitable animals are sent over, it will take this country a long time to recover from the bad name it will receive.

Fortunately I know Mr. Arkell is now in favor of such supervision, and I have recently received two letters from the principal space broker in Montreal, in which he emphatically agrees with the proposal to which he was opposed when first suggested to him at Ottawa last May. There is consequently every hope that this most desirable requirement will be met, and I am writing Mr. Arkell with regard to it.—F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.

A Calgary Opinion

All who are interested in better markets for Canadian cattle will feel gratified upon learning that a working basis of trade has been offered in the form of the reciprocal embargo agreement. It is to be expected that producers of non-breeding cattle will benefit financially if the terms of the agreement are put into operation; but it must be borne in mind that no clause in the agreement should be allowed to precipitate new quarantine regulations between Canada and the United States which would affect in any way the entry of our non-breeding cattle into that market. Even in face of the high tariff our present market is to the south. The benefits of the reciprocal trade agreement will be more apparent later than in the immediate future.—E. W. Jones.

Ontario Exporter Pleased

I am of the opinion that while the three-day quarantine will cause a short delay in the movement of store cattle, there will be very little extra expense to shippers. The arrangements with regard to breeding stock are practically the same as those existing before the embargo was put into force. The removal of the embargo will provide another outlet for the large volume of cattle now produced which at the present time cannot be disposed of locally to the satisfaction of producers. It will undoubtedly stabilize our markets, and the numbers shipped will be automatically governed by results obtained through sale in United Kingdom markets.—F. F. Fulthorpe, U.F.O., Toronto.

IF I WERE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

The Guide wishes to ascertain the views of its readers on the question of governmental responsibility towards the agricultural industry in the prairie provinces. We have decided that the best way to secure this information is to offer a series of prizes for the best letters received from Guide readers on the subject, What I Would Do if I Were Minister of Agriculture. The Guide offers \$30 in prizes:

For the first prize letter	\$10.00
For the second prize letter	5.00
For the third prize letter	3.00
For the three next best	2.00
For the six next best	1.00

It will be borne in mind that we have a Minister of Agriculture in each of our three provincial governments and also a Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa. It is not necessary, in writing these letters, to differentiate between the provincial and federal ministers and governments or their responsibilities towards agriculture.

We want the actual opinion of our farmer readers as to what our governments should do to assist in making agriculture more profitable and consequently more attractive to the people on the land.

Consider this question from its various angles, take plenty of time and talk it over with any person you like. It will necessarily involve a consideration of the point where governmental responsibility ends and individual responsibility begins. It may quite reasonably also involve the question of whether governmental assistance is more advantageous than self-help through co-operative organization. The Guide hopes to have a very large number of letters from all over the prairie provinces. Put yourself in the position of the Minister of Agriculture with the responsibility of spending the public moneys secured through taxation both direct and indirect. Decide what in your opinion you would do to assist agriculture if you were minister in that department of the government, and then send us your letter. An honest and thoughtful answer to this question will be a valuable contribution towards the solution of present-day agricultural problems.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED

- Letters must be written only on one side of the sheet of paper and written in ink.
- Letters must not exceed 600 words in length.
- Name and address of the sender must be written on a separate sheet of paper, together with a statement of how many years you have been farming, size of your farm, whether purely grain farming or mixed farming and the distance from railway.
- Letters must reach The Guide office not later than December 19. They may come much sooner if you wish.
- No letters in this competition will be returned or answered. We will publish the best and as many as we have space for. Prizes will be awarded and paid as soon as letters are judged. Names of contributors will not be published if the writer so requests.
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Is Grain Mixing Illegal?

Does the Canada Grain Act Permit the Operation of Private Elevators as at Present?—By Hon. Geo. Langley, President Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co.

ON August 17, at a meeting of the Board of Grain Commissioners in Winnipeg, with permission of the chairman, I entered protest against the mixing of different grades of grain in elevators at the lake front. A further meeting was held in the same city on October 6, to consider the same subject, and the meeting was prolonged into the 7th. Statements and arguments were presented to the board both in favor of and opposition to the mixing practice. At the conclusion of the meeting the chairman suggested that we should supply a written statement in connection with amendments to the board's regulations regarding sample markets and mixing of grain.

Basis of Board's Authority

During the meetings above referred to there was a tendency on the part of those who defended the mixing practice to regard the Board of Grain Commissioners as possessing indeterminate authority in their work of supervising the handling and marketing of grain. In the course of his written statement, Mr. McWilliams stated that the mixing was carried on according to the custom of the trade. The Canada Grain Act, however, gives no instructions regarding and contains no reference to the customs of the trade. Further I was not only interested but somewhat alarmed by the statement of the chairman of the board that their acts were justified by the regulations of the board which were law, my alarm arising from the inference that even the chairman himself thought the regulations of the board could be cited as authority against the provisions of the act itself. As I read the act the whole authority of the board is contained within the terms of the Act of Parliament, and all regulations must be in conformity with the provisions of the act. There is power to make regulations and in section 156, sub-section 2, these words are used:

Such rules and regulations shall be binding and have the force and effect of law; but this in the first sub-section is limited to the government and control of coun-

try elevators. In subdivision E of section 2, which is the interpretation section, these words are used:

Regulations means regulations made by the board under the authority of this act; and in section 20, we find the following provisions:

The Board may, with the consent of the governor-in-council, make rules and regulations for the government, control, licensing and bonding of terminal and other elevators, and all matters necessary to the proper carrying out of this act.

These provisions of the act itself make it perfectly clear that outside of the provisions of the Canada Grain Act the Board of Grain Commissioners has no authority whatsoever.

General Purpose of the Act

The whole purpose of the Canada Grain Act may be said to be to provide for the effective grading and storing of the grain from the time it leaves the producer until it is shipped aboard the boats or trains at the head of the lakes, the whole of this work being conceived in the interest of the producer of grain to the end that he may receive the full value of the grain he grows. Apart from section 57 of the act, every provision the act contains refers to grading as the general method by which the grain shall be marketed. Sections 172 to 174 contain the general provision that where there is dispute regarding the grade to which the grain properly belongs, reference shall be made to the chief inspector whose decision shall be final. So completely was grading the method by which the grain was to be sold that in section 91, sub-section 1, we find the following words:

All grain produced in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Northwest Territories, passing through the Winnipeg district shall be inspected at Winnipeg or a point within the district; and on all grain so inspected the inspection shall be final.

It will thus be seen that provision was made to determine the grade to which the grain belonged before it was stored in the elevator at the lake front, and that after the grading had been fixed it was not to be again regraded.

Conditions that determine the requirements of the grades are, so far as No. 1 and No. 2 Northern are concerned, clearly set out in the act, and the statutory conditions there set forth were always the lowest line of quality of the grade, that is, the statement that No. 1 Northern should weigh 60 pounds to the measured bushel meant that all grain above that weight belonged to No. 1 Northern. So in regard to No. 2 Northern, which is required by statute to weigh 58 pounds to the bushel, it includes all hard spring grain that failed to meet the requirements of No. 1 which was 60 pounds to the measured bushel. The same principle applies to No. 3 Northern, these three grades being known as grades upon which contracts can be made because they are uniform from year to year. The grades of grain too much damaged to be included in No. 3 Northern are decided yearly by the standards board, and in all cases the sample of any grade approved by that board represents the low line of its grade. It is in conformity with these conditions that all western grain is graded and it is of the utmost import-

ance that this should be borne in mind because once the grade of any wheat receiving the government certificate was decided upon, the question of the low line or the high line of any grade ceased to have any existence. The reason for this is made apparent in section 94 of the act which reads:

All grain of the same grade shall be kept together and stored only with grain of a similar grade, and a selection of different qualities of the same grade is prohibited.

Specific Prohibition

It will be seen that not only is mixing of grain rendered impossible by this provision of the act but the skimming of the grade by taking the best samples of the grain from it is specifically prohibited. The grade of the grain under this storage condition has ceased to be high or low and has become a composite mixture of the grade stored and this is true in connection with each of the grades. That the act intended that this composite mixture should rule the grades is made perfectly clear by Section 99 which reads:

When grain shipped from any elevator is

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being systematically reduced in quality below the general average quality of the grain of similar grades in the bins of the terminal elevators, the chief inspector shall instruct inspecting officers that no such grain shall be allowed to pass inspection except on a lower grade.

It will be seen by this provision that grain which might properly pass inspection at the primary grading is not to be allowed to pass inspection in consignments from the storage elevators. This, apparently, was altogether forgotten by the men who contended before the Board of Grain Commissioners that our millers in the East or customers overseas paid for the low line of the grade because it was possible that was all they would get, overlooking the fact that if the Act is properly administered by the board, it is quite impossible to ship from the terminal elevators in a car or boat load consignment of grain that would represent the low line of the grade as it is understood at the primary inspection. The whole purpose of this provision, which I have quoted at considerable length, may be summarized as securing for the farmer justice in the classification of his grain and ensuring to the farmers' customers, whether the eastern miller or the miller overseas, an even quality of grade to the end that, as previously stated, the farmer may receive in payment the full value of his grain.

The Sample Market

Section 57 of the act is the only portion of the statute that makes reference to anything else but the selling of grain by grade. It reads:

Nothing in this act shall prevent any person from selling or buying grain by sample regardless of its grades.

And in sub-section 2, we find the following:

Notwithstanding any other provisions in this act that may conflict therewith, sample markets may be established in the cities of Winnipeg, Fort William and Calgary, and the mixing of grain permitted in connection therewith under such rules and regulations as are recommended by the board and approved by the governor-in-council.

The opening words of sub-section 2 of this section—"Notwithstanding any other provisions in this act that may conflict therewith," must be interpreted as contemplating some provision of the act which will be antagonistic to this provision and that is found in section 91 already quoted where provision is made for the final grading of all grains and the storage of such grain under the special conditions quoted from the act. Obviously if grain is bought on sample there can be no finality in the grading of the grain so bought, and to ask a man who has bought grain on sample to store it with grain of a similar grade, would defeat the whole purpose of buying on sample. The supposition of a sample market is the payment of a higher price for grain than could be realized for it if sold on grade. It would be in the last degree unreasonable to expect a grain dealer to send the grain for which he has paid an amount above the price of the ordinary grade to be stored with grain of similar grade. Having paid more money to secure his purchase he has a right to take whatever steps he pleases to recoup himself for the extra outlay and whatever labor his operations may entail—hence the provision—and to mix grain in connection with the sample market.

Mix Only Sample Grain

I raised the question before the commission that the permission to mix grain could only have reference to the grain that was bought on sample, nor do I see that, bearing in mind the terms of the act, any other conclusion can be arrived at or permitted. I have previously pointed out that the storing of special grades of grain together, was a protection alike to the farmer who produced the grain and the miller who purchased it. As a farmer I have no right to object to my neighbor selling his grain on sample, although I prefer to sell mine on grades, but I have a right to make the most serious objection if by his sample method of selling he seeks to deprive me of the protection the provisions of the act accord me in selling my grain on grade. If it is contended that confining the mixing of grain to that which is bought on sample

Continued on Page 17



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The Aristocrats of the Roost

Part II—Feeding and General Care of Turkeys—Some Practical Hints on Health in the Flock—Preparing for the Holiday Market—By Flora McNaught

A TURKEY hen can mother 25 to 30 poult, and it is wise to remove the gobblers from among the young birds, as some toms have an ugly disposition and would soon destroy a whole flock. Although very hardy when full grown, young poult are very delicate and frail until they are two months old. For the first few days they should be penned up in coops and carefully watched from cold, rain, dew or the hot sun, any of which would be fatal to them. Keep the coop closed till the dew is gone in the morning, and be sure they are well sheltered and fed indoors if possible in cold or rainy weather, and during summer rains they must be driven to shelter if they do not seek it themselves. Also do not let them be exposed to the hot sun in hot weather. The coops must be large if a turkey is put in it or she will crush the young ones, as she especially dislikes crowded quarters.

After the young turkeys show a disposition to get outside, they should be turned out after the dew is off and let run loose, watching for rain showers and seeing that they are back in again at night. They will usually come back of themselves if fed every night at the coop. If there is no natural place at hand the poult should be provided with a heap of sand or dry earth where they can take a bath at will.

The turkeys should be kept free from lice and vermin. These will kill them as quick as anything else. They should be dusted with a louse powder once a week, and the old hen as well, and it is well to mix a box of blue ointment in a three-pound pail of lard or olive oil and rub a little around the head, under the wings and around the vent in addition, between times.

Feeding Young Poult

One of the best foods for young poult is hard-boiled eggs, but this would prove rather expensive and the following substituted: Make a semi-dry mash of hard-boiled eggs, boiled rice, greens, etc., the whole being cut as fine as possible, and mix with bread crumbs, bran or oatmeal, stirred in milk. Do not make it sloppy. Have you never seen people feeding sloppy cornmeal to them and then wondering why they died off? Use good judgment in their feed and always feed it in a dry or semi-mash state. Feed from the hand or on small boards or flat surfaces. Give them all the dry curds from sour milk that they will eat almost after the first few days.

Poult are rather stupid things at first and it may be necessary to keep a few chicks amongst them at first just to show them how to eat. Later on, however, they will eat like gluttons. They should be well fed during the first few days, but should only get a little at a time. Of course, they must never be fed at all until at least 36 hours after hatching.

After the fifth day the eggs and bread may be omitted from their diet and bran, shorts, barley or boiled oats added to their ration instead. A bread made from two parts cornmeal and one part wheat bran or almost any of the above will make excellent food for them. Plenty of greens, such as onion tops, nettle leaves, dandelions, chopped lettuce, etc., all cut fine, should be given as much as possible, as it is an excellent tonic as well as food. Later on cracked wheat, steel-cut oats, etc., should be given, and some kind of grit or sand should be available for all the poultry at all times. Poultry use this for grinding the food in their gizzards and they cannot make the best use of their feed without it.

Home Doctoring

They should have plenty of pure water to drink at all times and enough permanganate of potash to slightly color the water purplish, or its equivalent in the form of patent medicine should be put in all their drinking water for the first two weeks. We are using this for the first time this year, and whereas we formerly lost a great many chickens and turkeys from white diarrhoea, we have not had a single loss

the last two weeks since we have been using it. If they lack thriftiness a little sulphate of iron should be added. Sour milk or buttermilk is also a better drink than water and is a food as well. Sweet milk is good, but it must be kept absolutely sweet all the time, as a drink first of sweet then of sour, etc., is disastrous to the young poult's digestion.

When you see the turkeys with drooping wings they are chilled. They should be brought in and warmed up well and given a pepper pill. This is a morsel of bread rolled in pepper. They should then be wrapped up and kept warm until they are better.

At about six to eight weeks of age the young turkeys begin "shooting the red." This is a very critical time in their lives and it is absolutely necessary to keep them out of the wet and draught and to have their coops dry. They should be fed generously on stimulating food such as chopped onions, garlic or nettle mash, mixed with ground meat or hemp seed. In this mixture you may put a little pepper or mustard and in their drinking water a little sulphate of iron. During this period the caruncles and flesh part which surround the lower part of the head and throat develop, and when this period is passed the poult are extremely hardy and may be given more liberty and they will need very little care and as a rule will even pick up most of their own food.

Blackhead and Roup

Young turkeys will fly up to roost when they are eight weeks old, and after that time there is not likely to be any loss among them unless some disease breaks out. Blackhead and roup are two of the worst. Both are very contagious and all birds showing signs of them should be isolated, and if this is not practicable they should be killed. Blackhead is worse where turkeys are kept in limited range. It attacks them when they are young but does not exhibit its bad characteristics until they are older. At first they appear tired and lag behind the rest. The droppings are of a light color, sometimes with yellow streaks and filled with bubbles of air, like froth.

There is no positive cure for blackhead, but an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. The use of permanganate of potassium in the drinking water is a good preventative, and later a teaspoonful of muriatic acid should be given in the drinking water and none but clean vessels used. In serious cases double or treble the dose during the first three days. If they are kept in houses, the houses should be thoroughly disinfected and well ventilated and lighted, the openings facing south, and the floor covered with sand.

For roup the throats of the turkeys should be well swabbed out with coal oil. If the eyes get covered with a bubbly substance like saliva, the eyes and nostrils may be cleaned off with a teaspoonful of creosote to a quart of water. A little carbolated vaseline may be rubbed around the eyes and nostrils. In severe cases the sides of the head may be left until they become hard and ripe and then they should be lanced and scraped out. A close watch must be kept on them for this disease.

Housing

Turkeys can get along without any shelter at all, even in our cool Canadian West. They will sit out in the open on the coldest nights and seem quite contented. However, we think the best place for them is a shed, open on one side, which protects them from the storms and winds. During fall, however, they roost outside preferably on limbs of trees, sheds, etc. An old wagon wheel balanced on a post is a most excellent roost for them and they seem to like it, and they are then all the same height from the ground. Turkey houses and roosts should be disinfected occasionally with chloride of lime or other suitable cleanser.

During the day turkeys roam in the meadows around the farm and gather most of their food, insects, fruit, etc. They generally come home to roost after

Continued on Page 21



From GRASS to DRY FEED

Now, the pasture field and range must give way
—to the stall and manger, the feed lot and self-feeder, the barnyard and fodder rack.

Include

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC in the ration

You have often noticed stocking of the legs, roughness in the hair, highly colored urine—all on account of the change from grass to dry feed.

Not so where Dr. Hess Stock Tonic is fed. The Tonics, the Laxatives, the Diuretics, take care of all that. No worms; the Vermifuges settle them.

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25-lb. Pail, \$3.50 100-lb. Drum, \$12.00
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DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, O.



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Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant Kills Hog Lice



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From 80 to 90 per cent of farm horses are infested with bots or worms, or both. They break down a horse's energy, sap his spirit and strength, impair his digestion and get the nourishment from the food he eats.

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A SASKATCHEWAN VETERINARY SAYS:
Have used "A Sur-Shot" Bot and Worm Remover on four work horses with very good results, and have recommended it to a number of my clients.



GIVE YOUR HORSE A SQUARE DEAL

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READERS OF THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WHO HAVE THE AMBITION TO MAKE A SUCCESS OF LIFE, WILL REALIZE THAT THIS CAMPAIGN OFFERS THEM A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO SHOW THEIR ABILITY, IN THE FACE OF GOOD CLEAN COMPETITION. THE NEXT FEW MONTHS ARE IDLE MONTHS—THEY WILL PAY FOR THEMSELVES IF YOU REALIZE JUST WHAT THIS CAMPAIGN MEANS TO YOU. THINK, MR. READER, YOU CAN WIN FOR YOURSELF AN AUTOMOBILE THAT WILL BE YOUR PRIDE, THE ENVY OF YOUR NEIGHBOR WHO PASSED UP THIS OPPORTUNITY, AND AT THE SAME TIME HELP BOOST THE CIRCULATION OF THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, YOUR OWN PAPER.

During the past week many entries have been received, but there is still room for many more. As a prospective candidate you will realize that this Campaign is really just starting, and in sending in your nomination today you have an equal chance with those who entered earlier and a much better chance than those who hesitate and hold aloof.

MAKE YOUR SPARE TIME PAY

This \$10,000 Prize List is not a monthly or yearly occurrence. It may be once in a lifetime. Do not wait for a repetition of this Campaign, as it may never occur again. True, not everyone can win the First Prize, but there are 54 other Prizes and 15 per cent. Cash Commission to all candidates who fail to win a prize. Then, again, you are positively assured of fair dealing, not only with The Grain Growers' Guide but with all candidates. Candidates realize that to win they must do so fairly, and this in itself is giving an impetus to the Campaign, which certainly would not be there unless everyone was certain of a rightful chance of success.

Make your dreams come true. These automobiles are waiting for you and it will pay you to make up your mind right now. Do the first thing first—fill out the blanks at the bottom of this page and mail them to the Campaign Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., and the Campaign Manager will see that you get the necessary instructions and supplies with which to begin your solicitation work.

SOLICITATION

After you have sent in your nomination, inform your friends that you have entered this Campaign and ask them to hold their subscriptions for you. You can phone, call or write these people, then when you receive your receipt books, you are sure that no one can secure these subscriptions but you. I would suggest that in your solicitation work you take your subscriptions as you come to them. In starting your work on renewals alone much valuable time is lost, as in case a long trip was necessary, you may find your party out. Take your new and renewal subscriptions as you come to them; you will find this the quickest and surest way of getting the results necessary to place yourself in the lead.

	Value
1. Oldsmobile, 8-Cylinder, 7-Passenger Touring Car	\$2,675.00
2. Oakland, 6-Cylinder, 5-Passenger Touring Car	1,650.00
3. Star, 4-Cylinder, 5-Passenger Touring Car	755.00
4. Star, 4-Cylinder, 5-Passenger Touring Car	755.00
5. Bell Piano (Colonial X Design)	550.00
6. Cabinet of Silver (Dingwall)	225.00
7. Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet	100.00
8. Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet	85.00
9. Silver Tea Set (4 Pieces)	65.00
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24. Buffet Set (Rogers 1847 Anniversary Set)	45.00
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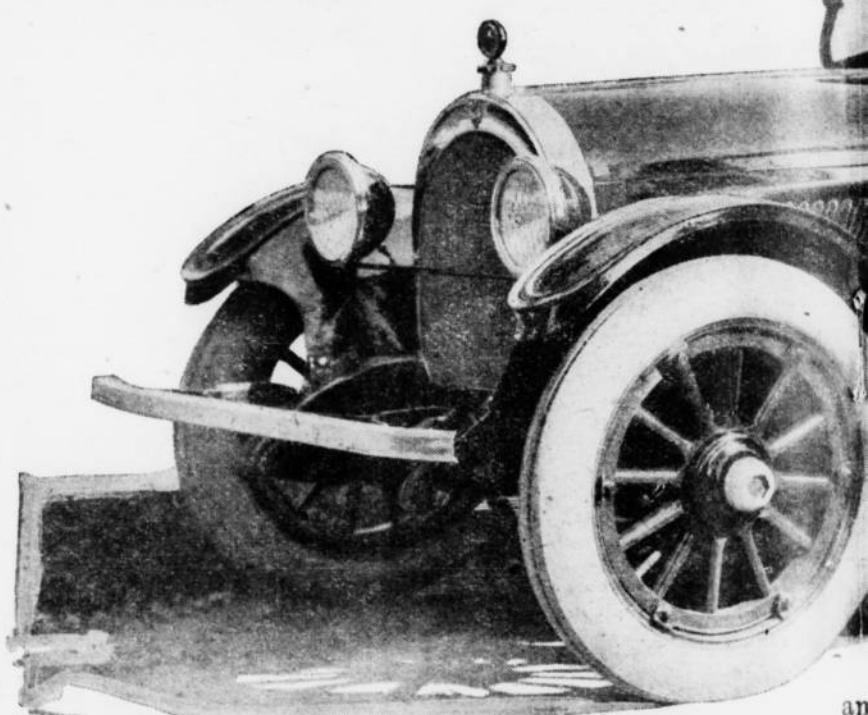
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Any number of these coupons will count 100 Credits when properly filled out and sent to the Campaign Department of The Grain Growers' Guide. Coupons must be trimmed and put in a package or envelope with number of credits written on top. These coupons will not appear regularly during the Campaign.

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We guarantee this to be the biggest and best offer of the entire Campaign. It benefits each and every candidate to the same extent, as all subscriptions will be accepted on this special period where the envelope bears the postmark of not later than November 29th, although they may not be received at this office till a few days later.

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the famous
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display at
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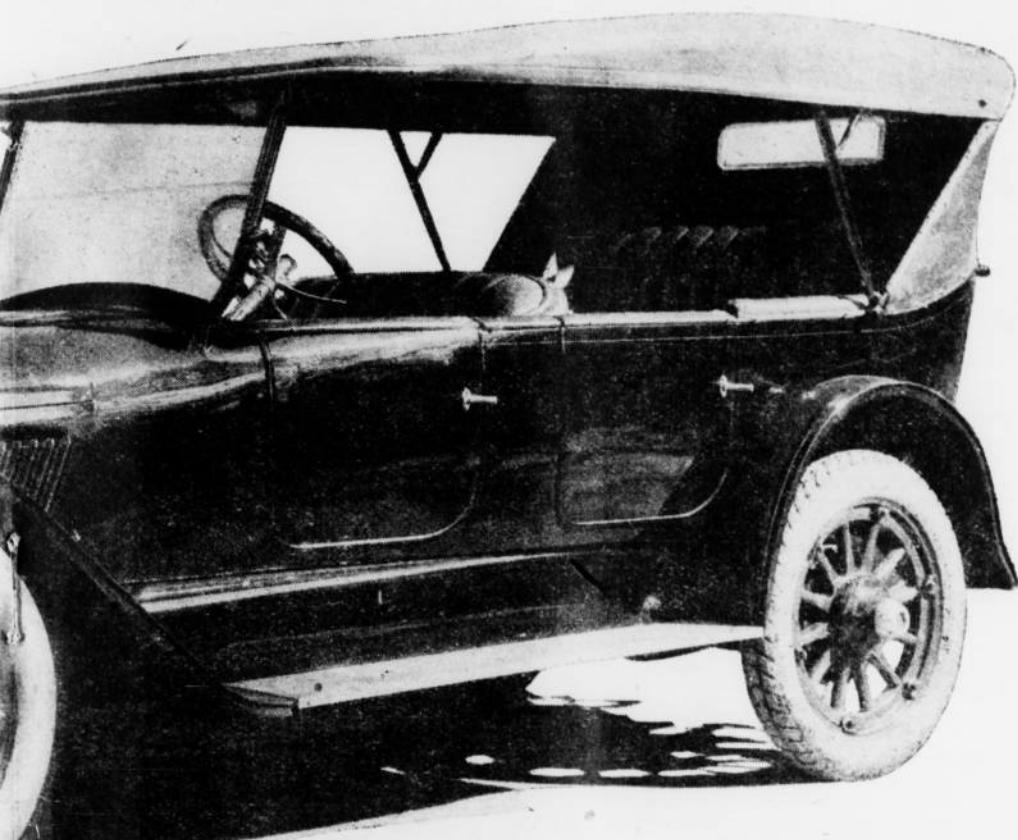
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- 1 Dozen Teaspoons
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 - 1 Dozen Dessert Knives, Stainless Blades
- Rogers 1847 Ambassador Pattern

Standing of Candidates

names and addresses of all Candidates and their accredited
ding, will be published in the Nov. 22 issue of The Guide.

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	Amount	Credits
Year subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide	\$1.00	10,000
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2nd Grand Prize

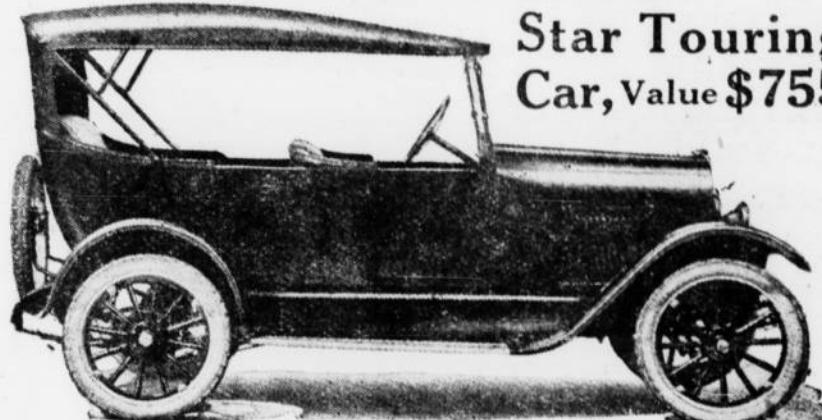
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This is the Oakland, 6-Cylinder, 5-Passenger Touring Car. Purchased from the Breen Motor Co., and is on display in their show rooms, Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, Man.

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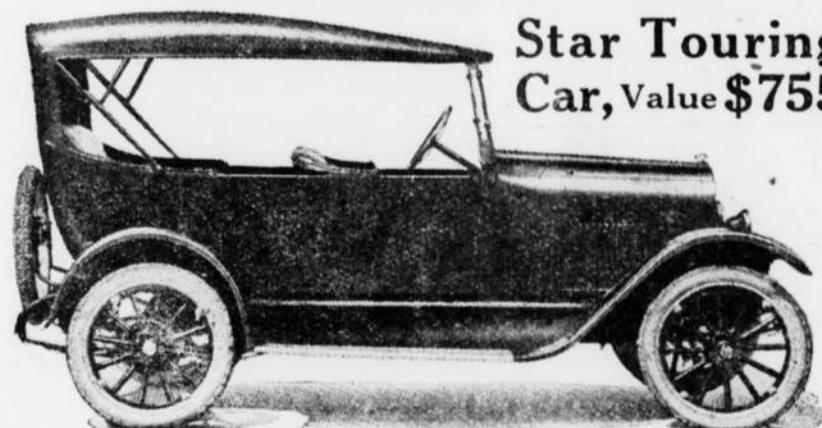
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This is the Star, 5-Passenger, 4-Cylinder Touring Car. Purchased from the Dominion Motor Car Co., and is on display in their show rooms, Fort St. at Graham Ave., Winnipeg.

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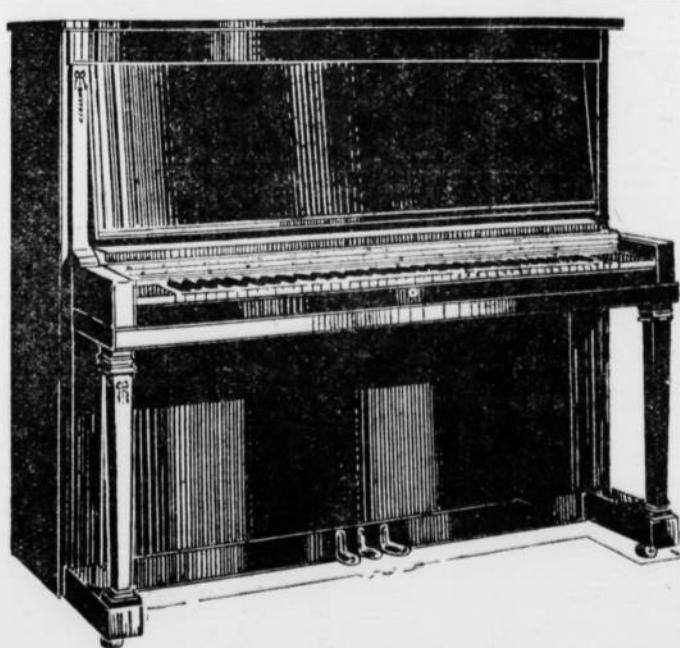
Star Touring
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SHIP NOW! Order traps and baits now. Send coupon below at once, for lowest prices on trappers supplies, get free samples NOXENT (kills human scent) and REMOV-A-SMEL (destroys skunk smells instantly). Get free Trapper's Fardner showing all kinds of traps and new paste baits, game laws, how to trap and grade furs. We keep you posted on fur market all season. ALL FREE! Send name and address on coupon today to

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699 Fouke Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Send me samples of NOXENT and REMOV-A-SMEL, "Trapper's Fardner," and tags. Keep me posted on the fur market all season. All FREE!
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Tips on Trapping

Time Spent in Making Adequate Preparations Before the Season for Trapping Commences Pays Well—By George Roberts Hunt

BEFORE going into actual ways and means of trapping it is necessary to consider, in a preparatory way, the preparations necessary in advance of the season, or at the beginning.

It is necessary to understand the game laws respecting the part of the country where you are to trap. Often times the laws concerning a certain section are different, and, as ignorance of the law excuses no one, it pays to know the law and follow it. The local game warden can furnish these laws, or they can be secured by writing the chief game warden at the Parliament Buildings of your province.

It formerly was a common saying that any month having the letter "r" in it, was a month when furs were prime. This saying, like scores of others, is wrong, and is now obsolete, or ought to be. This would mean any animal was prime from September to April, inclusive, and certainly no animal is prime during September nor October, excepting, maybe, away up in Alaska or some such distant country. Furs if taken during these two months are absolutely worthless.

Of the various animals, the flesh-eating: the mink, fox, marten, fisher, wolf, etc., are the first to become prime, usually about the middle of November, remaining prime up to the first of April, when they should no longer be taken. Weasels do not become prime until there has been considerable cold weather and several falls of snow. All the foregoing animals are at their best during the latter part of December and January.

Muskrats do not become fully prime until spring, and if the trapper wishes to realize the most out of them, he should not take them until the middle of February or the first of March. About the first of December they take on a red and blue color on the flesh side, when they are known as "fall" rats; this lasts until January, when they are more red on the flesh side and a brighter and cleaner appearance to the whole hide. These latter are termed "winter" rats.

Know Your Territory

Before the trapping season opens you should go over your grounds where you intend trapping for the coming season. Many put these small matters off, saying they will have plenty of time when the season opens, but usually, when the season rolls around, they have been so busy they did not have the time to get over the line and prepare. Look over the line for your best sets and decide how many traps it is going to take and what the possibilities for a big catch are. Make any artificial dens or barricades now, so the animals will be used to them and not be suspicious when the season is on; cut notches in logs where you are going to set and plaster them over with mud to make them less conspicuous; cut your trap stakes now and have them and your sliding wires and poles all placed and in readiness when you start out setting traps. When the line to be run is of considerable magnitude—a hundred or more traps to set—it is a good idea to make a map of the grounds before the season opens and to mark on it the places you are going to set, the best sets and the various signs and tracks you have met with. No one, no matter how good a memory he has, can remember all these things, and by taking a few minutes then to make a rough outline, he will doubtless save hours later, and at the same time add many dollars to his collection of furs.

Although, as a general rule, few seem to realize it, trapping is a business, and should be carried on systematically, the same as any other business is conducted, using method in the work. It can be conducted at a real loss or at a handsome profit, whichever the trapper conducting it sees fit to produce.

Laying in Traps

Before the season opens is the time to lay in your supply of new traps, repair your old ones by putting in new links, fix trap springs, etc. Try every trap by springing it, and if it fails to function perfectly, under no considera-

tion use it. New traps are much cheaper than valuable furs, and it is hard enough to get the animals into the traps in the first place without having them get away and have to capture them a second time. It is a good idea to buy an extension chain for each trap and fasten it to the regular chain, which is really too short for all purposes, before the season opens. In buying your traps be sure and buy good, well-known brands; do not be led into buying cheap traps on the grounds of economy, for usually cheap traps prove to be the most expensive in the end. The Victor is the best known and most widely used of any trap on the market.

The first thing to do after buying new traps is to bury them for a couple of weeks in barnyard manure or black earth to kill the iron odor, and to give them a dull, natural appearance. Oil your traps now, but do not use machine or any mineral oil. Use rather an animal oil, such as the fat rendered out from duck or goose or any animal fat. Traps should be oiled once every season, at least. If you intend making snow sets boil your traps in lime and water mixed to the consistency of paint. After the traps, chains and all have been boiled for fifteen minutes, take them out and hang them in a place free from dust where they will not be disturbed or touched. Care must be used in setting that the paint is not rubbed off. Traps to be treated in this manner should not be oiled previously.

The Long View

Do not try to secure all the fur-

FREE Wonderful Book
Tells how to learn to mount birds, animals, game-heads and tan skins. A necessity for hunters and nature lovers. Quickly learned by men and women. Fascinating. Success guaranteed. Decorate your home and den with splendid specimens. Make big profits from your traps this year. Write today for illustrated book. It'll delight you. N. W. School of Taxidermy 358 Elwood Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

bearers in one season; leave some so they can multiply and you will have plenty for the following season. It is not advisable to trap animals, other than muskrat, later than the first of April, for this is right in the thick of the animals' running season, and besides being only partly prime the hides are usually cut and the hair scraped through fighting. Again, many animals taken at this season are females heavy with young, and while a year from now these young would be worth considerable money, when taken with the mother are absolutely lost.

Be honest in trapping and leave the other fellow's traps and catch alone. There are many who continually practice this meanness and it is far from being sportsmanlike.

Knowing where to set a trap is fully as important as knowing how to set. Experienced trappers catch the most cunning of fur-bearers by closely observing their habits, knowing where they are apt to travel when they are hunting food. Most animals do not occupy their dens much other than at breeding season, so that most sets must be made in the open. Most successful trappers, whether after mink or fox or bear, or any of the other fur-bearers, are those who make a careful study of habits and nature of the fur-bearers. Therefore, study the animals' habits, learn all you can about their tracks and signs; and when you get to understand the animals thoroughly you will find the methods will come to your mind without the least trouble.

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FRANK MASSIN
BRANDON, MANITOBA

Is Grain Mixing Illegal?

Continued from Page 12

and on sample only will render the success of the sample markets not only uncertain but impossible, I surely have the right to reply that that is not my business but the business of the man who sells his grain on sample. I cannot find anywhere in the act, and it is most certainly not in section 57 or the regulations issued thereunder that permission is to be granted to men who buy grain on sample to mix grain that is bought on grade. But the act does contain very definite instructions which if properly carried out would render such a practice impossible. Section 92 of the act reads in part:

All grain shipped from any terminal or public elevator within the division shall be shipped only as graded into such elevators by the inspecting officers.

As if to prevent any possible mistake as to what is meant, section 93 adds:

If otherwise shipped, a Western Inspection Division certificate for a straight grade shall be refused and the quantity of such grade, composing the mixed cargo or car load, if shipped by rail, shall be written across the face of the certificate;

And the act, further recognizing the importance of this in sub-section 2 of section 94, reads:

Should grain of different grades be loaded together in the same compartment of any vessel, at any point within the division, a certificate shall be issued for such mixed cargo, which certificate shall have written across its face a statement of the quantities of each grade entering into the composition of such mixed cargo, but no certificate for a straight grade shall be issued for such mixed cargo.

In spite of these provisions of the act which are too plain for the simplest intelligence to misunderstand, each of the private elevators is taking in various grades of grain, mixing them together, shipping them out after mixture and receiving a straight grade certificate as though the sections of the act immediately above quoted were not in the act at all. So that we are confronted with this extraordinary condition of things. The law-making authority passed an act for the regulation and control of the marketing of grain. The act consists of 246 operative sections. All these, with the single exception of section 57 have reference to the selling of grain by grade. In addition to the sections, there are eight schedules and each of the schedules has to do with the same method of marketing grain. Section 57 provides for an alternative method of marketing, namely, by buying and selling on sample, regardless of grade. This section was brought into operation by an order-in-council issued in 1917, and the Board of Grain Commissioners appear to have regarded the proclamation that made section 57 operative as implying that all of the other important sections of the act had been repealed and ceased to be effective.

Half Export Grain Mixed

The mixing of grades, which was never tolerated until the section allowing sample markets was brought into operation, has been not only permitted but sanctioned by the board until practically 50 per cent. of all grain intended for shipment, either to the mills of Eastern Canada or to customers across the seas, is subjected to mixing operations. If it is asked what effect this has on the producers of grain, the reply is, it has this effect: Grain which the farmer is compelled to sell for No. 2 Northern is taken into the mixing house, put out by them and regraded as No. 1 Northern, and grain that the farmer is compelled to sell as No. 3 is taken into the mixing house, put out and regraded as No. 2, while grain that is graded No. 4, and sometimes No. 5, is taken into the mixing house and put out as No. 3. Similarly the farmers' customer, whether in Eastern Canada or across the seas, is obliged to receive as No. 1 Northern grain which, if there had been no mixing, would be delivered to him as No. 2 Northern, and is obliged to receive grain as No. 2 which, without the mixing practice, would be delivered to him as No. 3, and he is further obliged to receive as No. 3 grain which, apart from the mixing practice, would be delivered to him as No. 4 and sometimes No. 5. The quality of the grain delivered to these customers of the farmer is naturally paid for on its merits

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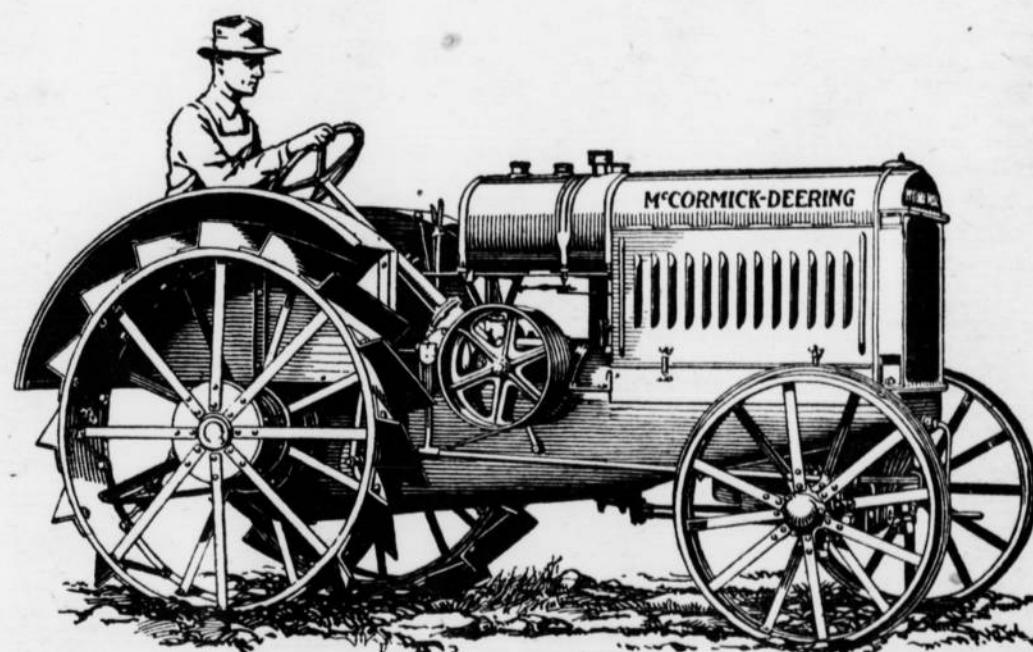
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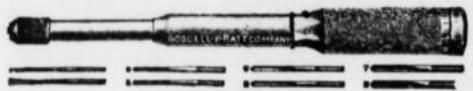
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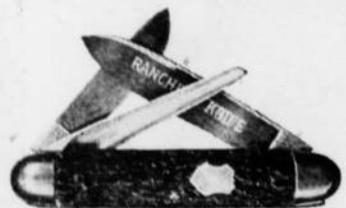


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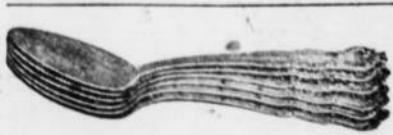
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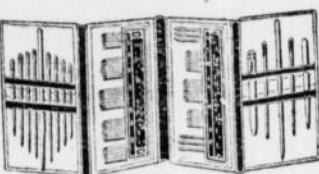
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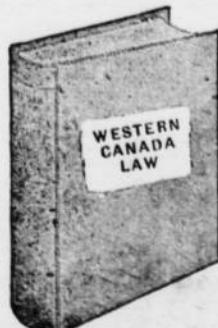
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and the price to the farmer is decided accordingly, proving to demonstration my statement before the commission that the farmers are held up to a high standard of quality when they sell their grain and the price received by them is settled by the lowered standard of quality delivered to their customers.

Who is to Blame?

While the mixing is carried on by operators of terminal elevators and they are not only the agents of wrong doing but are also the recipients of the profits derived from it, I do not think they are the parties who should be blamed. There is always this defence to be made for men engaged in the grain trade, they are continually operating on a speculative market, and not unusually the line of speculation is on the very border of gambling. It is the natural result in connection with many men so engaged that they develop the gamblers' instinct which is to grab everything in reach without regard to the dictates of conscience or justice. In the case that I have been putting under review, the Board of Grain Commissioners opened a gold mine right at their feet and silently invited them to delve in. They would have been less than human if they had neglected the opportunity. It is only fair, however, to say that many members of the grain trade are opposed to the mixing practice, some even who receive pecuniary profit by the practice, and would be glad to see it discontinued.

When the Canada Grain Act was passed in 1912, it was recognized as being too important a measure to be left to the direct administration of a department of the government. It was seen then that the care of the exportable surplus of Canadian wheat was a matter of national importance as one of the largest assets of the Dominion. While this was true in 1912, it is much more emphatically true in 1922. Our exportable surplus of wheat enters the world's market in competition with wheat produced in many other countries. It will not be less than a national calamity if any practice is permitted to obtain and continue which lowers the excellence of that commodity. It was because these facts were apparent that when the act was passed a special body was appointed to supervise its administration. That during recent years this administration has been extremely lax, to use no harsher term, is undeniable. Practices specifically forbidden by the act have been allowed to grow up until they have become a national evil crying aloud for remedy. Fortunately the men who have been recently appointed as members of the board are in no way responsible for the previous laxity of administration. In the recent conference at Winnipeg it was to their credit that they took little or no part in the discussions. Mr. Robinson, evidently with a desire to learn his duties, silently listened throughout the whole of both days, and the only remark I remember Mr. Snow making was that the idea was abroad in the country that the price to the farmers was lowered by the mixing practice.

Responsibility of Board

The whole evil can be remedied without any attempt at heroics by the simple recognition of and insisting upon obedience to the provisions of the act they are appointed to administer. This is all that is required. They will be confronted with the vested interest cry, "Money has been invested." There is very little in the cry. Every elevator being operated as a private elevator can, with scarcely any necessity for alteration, be operated as a public elevator. They may be met further with the plea that as the grain dealer buys the grain with his own money the grain properly becomes his own, and he is at liberty to mix it or do anything else he pleases with it. This view was put forward during the conference at Winnipeg. The simple reply to that is that he buys it under the control of an act of the Dominion parliament which grants him through that act a distinctive privilege. The privilege is that in shipping the grain either to Eastern Canada or overseas he has the advantage of a Dominion government certificate of quality. To secure that certificate he must comply with the conditions set out in the law. These

are small, incidental matters. I would, with great respect for the board, suggest that it is useless wasting time tinkering with regulations. If they have any doubt as to their legal standing in meeting the situation, they should lose no time in submitting their doubts to the Department of Justice and seek instructions therefrom, and the main question upon which, in my judgment, they should seek direction is: Has the proclamation of the sample market which is only potentially and not actively in existence, repealed or rendered void the other important provisions of the act? Special reference in this regard is called to sections 91, 92, 93, 94 and 99. These sections of the act are being openly violated, not only by the permission but with the assistance of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Relief Work in Manitoba

A number of urgent applications for clothing for children for the winter have been received at the U.F.W.M. Central Office. In some places the families are living on homesteads or in poor districts and the crop returns have not been sufficient to enable them to provide the children with sufficient clothing to send them to school. Other families require babies' layettes. A number are ex-service men's families who are struggling to make good under the present economic handicap. It is realized that farmers generally are having a hard struggle this year and yet in most homes there is some garment, possibly more than one, that could be spared to help a needy family. It would be greatly appreciated if the women within the district would collect all such available clothing, not forgetting that boots and shoes are always one of the greatest wants of these people, and express them prepaid to Room 127, Board of Trade Building, Winnipeg, Man., c/o of Mrs. R. A. Rogers, and marked "For rural relief." You will understand the necessity of prepaying the parcels as there is no organization at this end with funds for that purpose.—Mabel E. Finch.

The Aristocrats of the Roost

Continued from Page 13

sunset, especially if they are fed in the morning before going out and at night when they come home. They should be encouraged in this, as they cannot pick up enough here to make the best increase in weight.

The Ignominious End

Turkeys are usually marketed in November and December and should be fattened for market before that time, to increase their weight and improve the quality of the flesh. Their run can be gradually restricted until they get used to fairly small quarters, but they cannot be too closely confined even then. They must have exercise. At first they should not be fed all they will eat, but the feed can be gradually increased till they have it before them all the time.

Fattening takes four to six weeks. During the first two or three weeks they can be given a ration of grain or mash not too thick nor too thin. Cooked mashed potatoes with milk will help to produce a white flesh.

They can also be fattened by feeding oats and wheat twice a day, morning and night, with a mash at noon. They should always have plenty of gravel or grit with their food. Towards the end of the fattening period, grease or scraps of cooked meat, etc., may be added to their ration.

Male turkeys do not fatten as easily as the females nor is the meat as tender, but they become larger. The turkey looms large in the Christmas season and growers should cater to this trade. In many cases dealers buy the turkeys as they are raised on the range and ship to produce merchants, who fatten them to suit the Christmas market. This profit may as well be left in the hands of the grower.

The nice thing about turkey raising is that the attention they require comes early in the season, doesn't last more than two or three weeks ordinarily, and then they shift for themselves. The feed they eat costs little, so they are almost pure "velvet." Try a few next season.

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Using System in the Home

By Good Management the Work of a Home Can Be Made to Keep Up with the Times—By Mrs. R. Whiteside

IT is frequently stated that housekeeping is the most backward industry in the world. If the wife of Julius Caesar could step into the homes of the farm today she would find nothing to confuse her, but if Julius Caesar were to come to the modern farm he would not be able to operate any one of the labor-saving machines which have replaced old methods of farming. Judging by our labor standards, the farm woman is about the busiest person known. Why is it that everywhere country women tell the same old story of too much work? One reason is that until recently women have not thought it possible or worth while trying to make the work easier.

First of all is the kitchen, where the farm woman spends most of her time. In that room there are two main processes of work, one is to prepare the meal and the other to clear it away. Have materials and furniture for each process conveniently grouped together. See that the stove, tables and ironing board are the proper height for the one who uses them. Plenty of light-weight dishes of good materials that are easily kept clean are necessary for efficient work. A drawer in the kitchen table is convenient for holding odd knives, forks and spoons which are continually in demand. A shelf just above the kitchen table with hooks screwed in is convenient for such things as long-handled spoons, egg beaters, can openers and other such useful implements. A strip of leather tacked on the wall close to the kitchen table will answer the same purpose. Have two or three good paring knives in case one might be hiding just when you want to use it. A potato masher is used at the stove so hang it on a hook nearby. A shelf or a wire frame for pot covers, salt and pepper shakers and matches within reach of the stove saves a number of steps. Is your dish pan near the sink, or is it across the room? The fireless cooker, steam cookers, gasoline or coal oil stoves are great benefits in warm weather. Too many women have their stoves moved into an outer kitchen, thus making more steps instead of using an oil stove.

Have a Dumb Waiter

A dumb waiter just means a hole in the floor, a few shelves and some rope. This convenience saves endless steps. A wood box made to suit the kitchen and put on casters so that it can be wheeled to the door and filled eliminates a great deal of extra cleaning. A long-handled dust pan is not to be despised. Pieces of cardboard cut in convenient sizes and kept handy are splendid for cleaning or scraping out mixing bowls. When scaling fish lay it out on paper, using a coarse grater for scaling. A paper bag cut down one side is splendid for flouring fish as the bag does not lie flat, thus preventing the flour falling from the table to the floor. The paper can then be burned.

In every home supplies should be bought in bulk so that the homemaker will never run out of some ingredient in the midst of baking. Use glass jars for containers for cereals such as rice, tapioca and sago, so that you can easily see just how the supply is. Hang a slate with pencil attached to it on the pantry door for listing supplies needed. Keep a plentiful supply of both dish and hand towels so that they will not have a chance to become too soiled. This saves washing and is easier on the towels. When baking fasten a small towel to your apron to wipe your fingers on, thus saving your apron or steps to and from the kitchen towel.

Buy your bathbrick powdered and have a cork within reach of your kitchen table for cleaning knives. Hang a mail order catalog near the kitchen table or have a pile of papers handy to slip underneath hot dishes. Paper is splendid for wiping the grease off dishes and pans. It is also good for rubbing off the stove after each meal. Other ways in which paper can be used are too numerous to mention. If you burn wood have one pile cut

short and fine for starting quick fires thus saving heat, and another pile of longer and thicker sticks for baking or winter use. Hang your brooms, dusters, dustless mops, screw drivers, hammer and an assortment of nails in a separate closet if possible. For your polishing mop get a larger can than the one the mop came in from the store. Place a flannel cloth well run out in warm soft water in the bottom of it. Then soak it in oil. This larger can is much more convenient than the smaller one, as you do not need to touch the mop with your hands and it is always oiled. Ring out your oil duster in furniture polish the day before you use it. Have at least three dustless mops, one mop for dusting walls, one small one for dusting around doors, baseboards and other standard wood work, and the regular one for the floor.



A dustless mop may be made by cutting the straw off a worn-out broom. Cut it off even with the wire which holds the straw, cover this part of the broom with an old stocking which is secured to the handle by sewing around two or three times. Use legs of old stockings cut 12 inches long, leaving a band two inches wide to sew to the cover of the broom. Sew them around and around the surface in rows about an inch apart until the mop has been made the desired thickness. Dip the mop in a solution made of one-half cup melted parafin and one cup coal oil. When not in use the mop must be wrapped and kept in a paper bag to keep it moist.

A cement or board walk around the house keeps a great deal of dirt from being tracked in. A hand-power vacuum sweeper may be bought at a reasonable price, by the use of which the cleaning may be done much quicker and easier than by the old way of sweeping and scrubbing. A dish drainer is quite a time-saver for the busy homemaker and also saves towels. I am told that there is a successful dish washer on the market now which is simple enough for a child to operate.

In the spring when putting away furs and woolens, shake well, put in moth balls and wrap in common newspapers. Label each parcel as you put it away which will save opening the wrong package. A strip of some thin material basted or sewed around the top of quilts, say to the depth of 10 or 12 inches on each side of the quilt, can be easily taken off and washed, thus saving the laundering of quilts. If you are not the possessor of a curtain stretcher, run a rod in the top and bottom of your curtain and hang in a sunny window to dry. As soon as one is dry it may be taken down and another put up. The weight of the bottom rod holds the curtain straight. A ten-cent clothes sprinkler put in the mouth of a bottle containing water sprinkles the clothes more evenly than if the hand is used. If the water is warm the dampness goes through the clothes much more quickly than if cold water is used.

Sit Down to Wash Dishes

An empty baking powder can with holes in the bottom makes a good soap shaker. Have a high stool in the kitchen and always sit down for dish washing, preparing vegetables and plain ironing. Keep all washable clothes as simple as possible on account of the ironing.

If you do not possess a kitchen cabinet, a wall cupboard made out of a store box with different compartments for spices and other accessories will be found to be a step saver. A small wooden box with a lid is useful for holding all kinds of polishes and brushes.

Work systematically. Use the same intelligence in running the home that is necessary to make other great enterprises a success. Saving steps means saving time, strength, energy and health. It means comfort and enjoyment, thus lifting housework above drudgery.

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 8

local organization, which is working in the interests of the community in the raising of funds for the financing of the building of a Memorial Community Hall, which is now nearing completion, and which we hope to utilize through the coming winter for Sunday evening services as well as for social and business purposes.

"I may state that last Sunday, the 22nd inst., we held the first harvest festival in the hall that has ever been held since the district has been settled, and we had the pleasure of the attendance of the Bishop of Keewatin, as officiating clergyman, and it is his intention to appoint one of our residents as lay reader, but we are in need of an organ, and I thought it probable that your organization would be willing to co-operate with us to the extent of getting in touch with some one who would know where an organ could be procured at a low price, or possibly on easy terms, as the funds we have on hand at present are not sufficient to complete the stucco finishing for the outside of the hall, but we hope to raise more by social functions during the winter for this, and other purposes.

"The suggestion of a local branch of the U.F.M. has been introduced, and will be further encouraged if circumstances permit as we feel that the benefits of association with the organization will eventually be recognized, as the residents of the district get more encouraged with the favorable progress of their labors on the land."

Otterburne Sets a Pace

The U.F.M. local at Otterburne believes in U.F.M. education, and is willing to back its belief. At a recent meeting the local voted \$20 toward the expenses of local students to attend the Rural Leadership Course during the coming winter. This helps in a double way. It supports the enterprise of the provincial association and it is a very practical way of strengthening the local equipment of the association.

The numbers enrolled are gradually being increased but we need a large number yet to make up the number with which we can go to the University and ask for the course.

Every worker who can help ought to be on the job. Every local that can assist one or two to attend ought to do so. Every district convention should give careful and earnest discussion to this problem with a view not only to securing the class for the course, but to making the course the best possible.

ALBERTA

The Drug Traffic

The following resolution was carried at the annual convention of the Lacombe U.F.A. provincial constituency association:

"Whereas, it would appear from authoritative sources that the illicit sale of drugs is becoming increasingly prevalent; and whereas the victims are principally the youth of the country;

"Therefore, resolved that we request the provincial and Dominion governments to use all means in their power to stop this growing evil."

Premier Addresses Constituents

Premier Greenfield recently addressed a series of meetings in his own constituency, Peace River. Speaking to a capacity audience in Peace River, the premier said it was through no fault of his that he had not been able to visit his constituency before, but that more urgent matters had prevented him. He dealt with the provincial government's assistance in getting the Crow's Nest freight rates, with the natural resources question, the doing away with the cream-buying stations, and the matter of railway facilities. The meeting closed with three cheers for the premier.

Grande Prairie Hears Member

D. M. Kennedy, M.P., addressed a large meeting in Grande Prairie recently, on the last session of the federal House of Commons. He also spoke of the efforts he and his col-

leagues had made to secure better railway facilities for his constituents, and of the rumored fusion of the Progressive members with the Liberal party. The majority of the Progressives, he said, were absolutely opposed to any such fusion. I. V. Macklin, president of the Grande Prairie U.F.A. local, was chairman.

Mr. Warner at Ardrossan

The Ardrossan U.F.A. local recently heard an address from their federal member, D. W. Warner, M.P., who gave a review of his year's work as their representative. The meeting passed a vote of confidence in their representative.

Mr. Speakman Holds Meetings

A. Speakman, M.P., has been addressing a number of meetings in his constituency recently. He spoke to a large gathering at Rocky Mountain House, and also to meetings at Eckville, Alhambra, Condor and Leslieville. Mr. Speakman was accompanied at the latter meetings by R. A. Van Slyke, R. Patterson and John White.

Protest Immigration Policy

Declaring that the conditions of the country at present do not warrant an extended immigration policy, a resolution passed by the Bowell U.F.A. local strongly protests against such action, whether on the part of the Colonization Association or the Dominion government. Other resolutions asked for the resignation of Mr. Crerar as leader of the Progressives, censured the action of the provincial government in giving permission for the piping of gas from Redcliff to Calgary, and protested against the removal by the postmaster general of the local postmaster, in spite of a petition, signed by 95 per cent. of the patrons, that he be retained.

Plan Winter Study

The last meeting of the Camrose local chose J. P. Capsey to act as secretary, succeeding the late A. H. Jones. A series of discussions for the winter months is being arranged by this local, and will include such subjects as finances and credits, co-operative selling, pooling of certain farm products, and public utilities. The president of the local, T. Korstad, appealed to the members for their earnest help in these discussions, declaring that only through intelligent study of these matters could the farmers save themselves from being ground under the wheels of intense competition.

Lethbridge Convention

The Lethbridge U.F.A. federal constituency association will hold their annual convention in Lethbridge, on November 29.

Speakers at Woodlands

Woodlands U.F.A. local recently heard addresses from G. McLachlan, M.L.A., A. R. Brown, director, and Mr. Jones of the Clyde local, who dealt with political, general organization, and financial problems respectively. The local passed a vote of confidence in their representative.

Discusses Relief Act

M. J. Connor, M.L.A., spoke to a good meeting of the Milk River local, dealing with provincial government matters generally, and particularly with the Drought Area Relief Act.

To Build Creamery

A recent meeting of the Ranfurly U.F.A. local decided unanimously to build a co-operative creamery in Ranfurly, and immediate steps are being taken to this end.

New Local

Hansen's Corners is the name of a new local which has been organized near Stony Plain by W. M. Washburn, M.L.A. There are seventeen members, and the officers are Chas. Clarke and C. S. Clausen.

Got Reduction in Coal Price

Rolling Green local, after some discussion at a recent meeting on the subject of the sessional indemnity, passed a vote of confidence in their member of the legislature, and declared their

opinion that members should be paid enough salary to devote their whole time to their public work. This local are making arrangements to buy their

winter supplies of staple goods cooperatively, and have secured a reduction of 50 cents per ton in the price of coal for their members.

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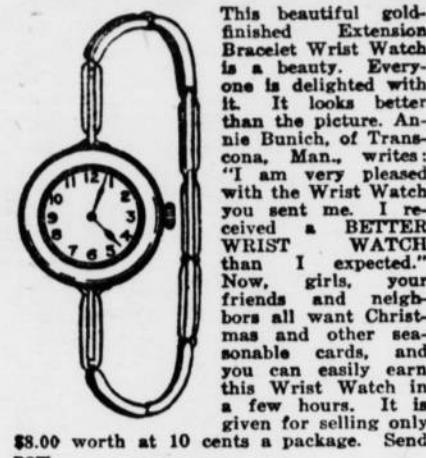


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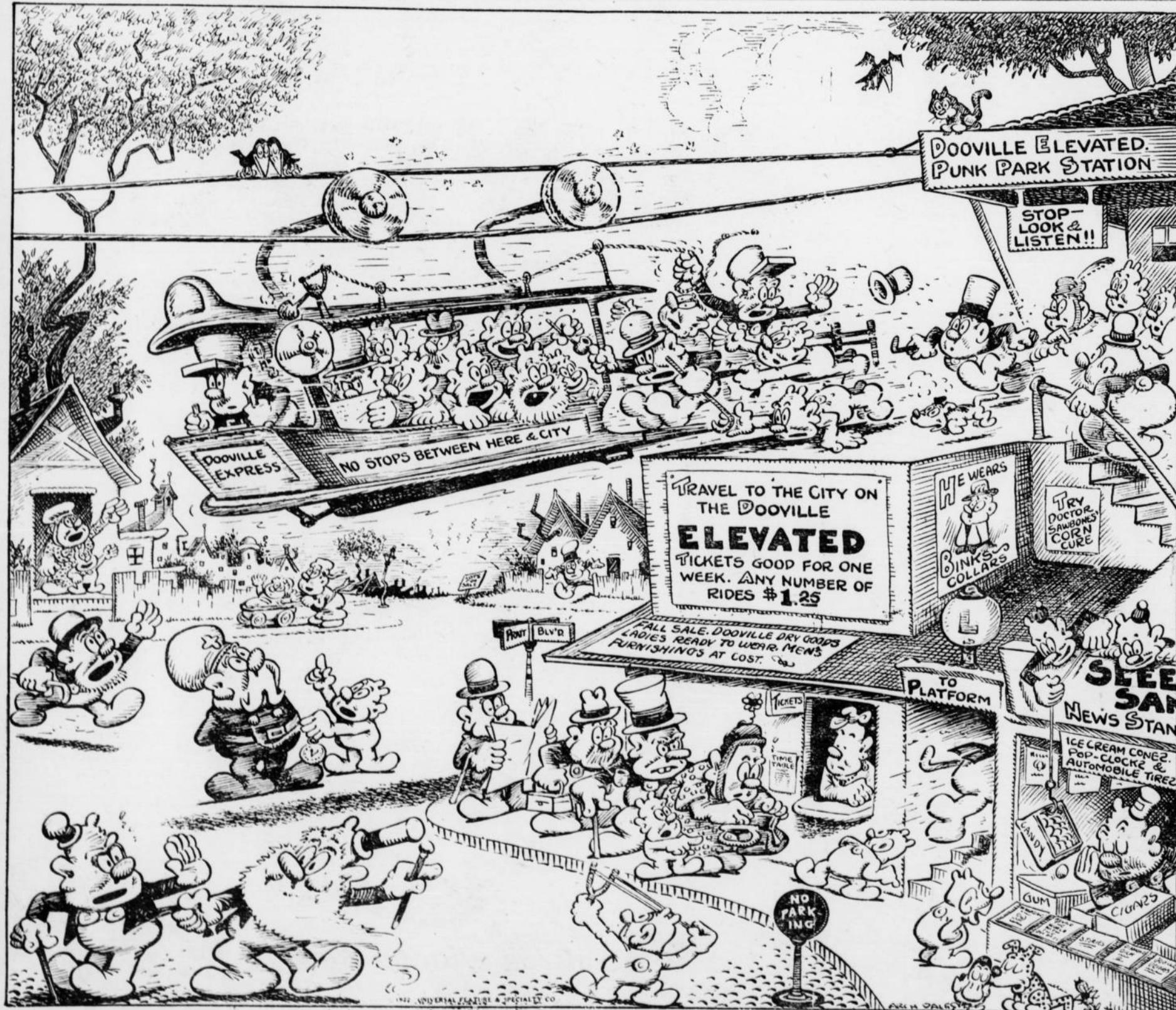
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my button-box, and never buy any thread for the above purpose.—Mrs. S.F.



The Dooville Elevated

Doc Sawbones is a very enterprising fellow, and upon his return from a visit to foreign parts he determined to give Dooville the benefit of an up-to-date elevated railway. The line was soon completed. Doc Sawbones sold tickets that were good for any number of rides for a period of one week. The Doo Dads thought the elevated was fine—almost as good as the airship. The car was constantly crowded with little Doo Dads who enjoyed it so thoroughly that they just kept riding and didn't leave any room for the other little Doo Dads that wanted to ride uptown to business. Mr. Pim is the motorman and Nicholas Nutt the conductor, and poor Nicholas is terribly excited.

By the time the elevated reached the Punk Park Station the car was crowded, and Nicholas gave the signal for the motorman to keep going. There were many little Doo Dads on the Punk Park Station platform that were going to be late to work, unless they caught this train, and as it went whizzing by one little fellow leaped on to the platform and seized the upright

that supports the roof. One little Doo Dad caught hold of his coat tail and another grabbed his cane. Surely these little fellows will be dangling in the air after the car passes the station. See how the Doo Dads are buying tickets and rushing up the station stairs. Old Doc Sawbones owns the little store under the station and has placed Sleepy Sam in charge—and a great variety of things he has to sell. As usual, Sleepy Sam is taking a nap and Poly have succeeded in fishing out a huge box of gum drops from under his very nose. They will have a great feast presently. The little Doo Dad on the street is telling Flannelfeet about the new elevated. Flannelfeet will be very much surprised when he looks for his watch, to find out when it is time for lunch. With the exception of Old Man Grouch, all of the Doo Dads like the elevated. Doc Sawbones has coaxed and coaxed, but Old Man Grouch insists on saving his money and refuses to ride on the newfangled contraption.

The Blood Pressure

The great amount of attention which has been given to blood pressure in the last few years by the medical profession has gradually created an interest in the subject on the part of the laity. The question is often asked, What is the normal blood pressure? Or, How high should the blood pressure be? One answer frequently given to these questions is that the figures representing the blood pressure should be equal to a person's age plus 100; that is, a person at the age of 30 should have a blood pressure of 130 and at the age of 65 a pressure of 165.

This teaching is altogether wrong. There is but one standard for normal blood pressure. The blood pressure should be found somewhere between 100 and 120. A blood pressure of 160 shows the presence of degeneration, no matter what a person's age may be.

As regards the significance of blood pressure it should be remembered that the blood pressure is never higher than it needs to be. If the blood pressure is higher than normal, that is, if it is above 120, it is because there is some condition present which demands the increased pressure. Some people think high blood pressure is a disease, but it is only a symptom. It is the result of wrong conditions, which may, in general be quite readily relieved if given proper attention early. The blood pressure itself is not the source of the injury but is one of the results of diseased conditions which affect not only the blood vessels, but the liver and kidneys particularly. The habitual use of drugs to lower blood pressure is highly injurious. The most common causes of high blood pressure are the use of tobacco, tea and coffee, meats, and the greatest cause of all is the systematic poisoning which results from constipation. I advise every person after attaining the age of 25 to visit their family physician and have their blood pressure taken, also an examination of their urine twice every year, as there are so many people today with high blood pressure and do not know it.—A. D. Carscallen, M.D., Winnipeg.

Crerar Resigns Leadership

Continued from Page 4
follow. Such a discussion, however, is bound to bring up other questions.

Canada's War Position

Personally, I do not subscribe to the doctrine that when Britain is at war Canada is at war. It may be that in the observance of the niceties of international law such is the legal position, but Canada should not be committed to any future wars excepting by the approval first of the people's representatives in parliament, excepting in a case where Canada has been directly attacked. In my opinion Canada's position in the empire should be clearly and constitutionally defined and made clear to the world, with the common sovereign as the link that binds us to the Mother Land and to one another. It will then be for Canada to consider what engagements she may assume. However, be all this as it may, Canada has unquestionably taken her place among the nations of the world.

League of Nations

Internationally, support should be given consistently to the League of Nations, in which I am convinced lies the best hope for the future peace of mankind. This is a vital question upon which I think our Progressive representatives in the House should take a definite and clear position.

Tariff Program

There should be some modification in the details of the tariff program as set

out by the council of agriculture. The burden of interest on debt in Canada and the need of revenue means that for many years to come revenue will require to be raised from customs. It is, therefore impracticable to have free trade in all things with Britain in, say five years. But while this is true, I remain as strongly convinced as ever that the policy of a protective tariff for Canada is unsound, unjust and indefensible, and not in the best interests of the country.

Our tariff should be based on the requirements of revenue, not on the principle of protection.

Without doubt agriculture in Canada at the present time is in a bad way. I was told recently that an authority in Saskatchewan had estimated that it cost \$2½ cents a bushel to produce wheat in that province. The remedy for the situation lies not alone in seeking to obtain higher prices for our products but in cutting down the cost of production and distribution.

Leaving Farms

Because of present conditions farmers in considerable numbers are leaving the farms in Western Canada this year. The effect of this on their own business should not be lost upon our manufacturers and business interests in Eastern Canada. Canada has a hard way ahead of it. The surest guarantee of our future prosperity lies in the wise development of our agricultural resources. The futility of the policy of building up big manufacturing centres under tariffs

that impose heavy burdens on agriculture and other natural industries is becoming apparent, and while the needs of revenue will make necessary the imposition of taxes on goods coming into Canada, the implements and machinery necessary for production in agriculture and other natural resources should be given especially low rates of duties, or, indeed, placed on the free list altogether.

Financial Policy

The need of a sound financial policy for Canada is as great as ever. There should be a complete and thorough overhauling of the government administrative services. Economies must be introduced in all departments of public expenditure, federal and elsewhere, that will bring about a reduction in taxation that can follow, otherwise the country is proceeding under a stranglehold that it cannot overcome.

Railway Situation

The improvement in the situation of the National Railways gives good promise that these roads will in a few years emerge from their difficulties. I have long advocated that the National Railway system should be revalued and a fair opportunity given to the management to make good on a fair basis of capitalization. The time is opportune to do that now, when a new board and a new management are assuming control. The National Railways must have a full and fair trial, and if they are given this there is no question of their success. There is no reason why they



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should not become a great unifying influence in Canada, affording a common bond of interest to our scattered population.

Inspection of Banks

Occurrences in the past few years have indicated that our banking system is not perfect. There should be effective government inspection of banks, and consideration given to the whole question of whether or not other useful changes beneficial to the people could not be made.

Redistribution

A redistribution measure should be considered at this session, and the prin-

ciple of proportional representation applied to the larger cities, and the transferable vote in single member constituencies, with the object of securing as exact an expression of the people's will at the polls as is possible. Full publicity of the sources of campaign funds, both before and after elections, is another much-needed reform that would have beneficial influences upon our public life.

Unity in sentiment in Canada must also be developed. Our geographical conditions and racial distinctions make this most urgent. A nation cannot live on material things alone. The Progressives should assist and support all questions that will move in the direction of promoting a sound Canadian national spirit and uniting all the Canadian people around the common ideals of justice and equity and liberty.

These things I have alluded to are the big and important things before the Canadian people, and my hope is that the Progressive movement will move along the lines of the policies I have indicated.

Fusion Talk

I wish also before closing to make reference to another matter. During the last few weeks there has been considerable talk in the newspapers of a fusion with the Liberal party, and I have been represented in certain quarters as willing to betray the Progressive cause, and other Progressive members have been hinted at as willing to assist me in this enterprise. I think I may assert that my record of 15 years before the farmers of Western Canada, and five years in active political life, affords no reason for such a charge.

You will recollect at the end of the last session, when the Progressive party, with the assistance of a considerable section of the Liberals, had secured the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates on grain, against the active and combined opposition of the party led by Mr. Meighen and the reactionary element in the Liberal party—a reduction on freight rates which means a saving of probably thirty millions of dollars to the farmers of Western Canada this year—there were many among the private members of the Progressives and Liberals who thought these forces should reach an understanding for closer co-operation in the House, and unite their strength to give effect to policies that both thought were in the best interests of the country. It is a matter of common knowledge that this question was the subject of a good deal of discussion among private members, and it was urged upon me by individual Progressives from provinces represented strongly by Progressives in the House, that the leaders should honestly explore the matter further, with a view of ascertaining what possibilities lay in it. This, to some degree, was done, though not at my initiative, nor, I may add, on the initiative of Mr. King, but the matter did not reach the position where the public interest could be beneficially served by any public statement. At no time by myself or any other Progressive, as far as I know, was any fusion with any party in the House considered.

What was discussed was whether or not in the light of the experience of the session a basis for an honorable co-operation could not be reached, that would enable parliament to deal effectively with many matters of public policy that were considered essential and necessary for the country at the present time.

Closer Co-operation

It is interesting to note that the public discussion of any proposal for closer co-operation along the lines I have indicated is opposed strongly on the one hand by a small but powerful reactionary element in the Liberal party, that today appears to be the special custodian for the time being of the welfare of privileged interests, and on the other hand by many supporters of the Progressive cause who from honest, but I believe mistaken motives, are looking more at the interest of their group or their class than they are at the national weal as a whole.

It matters not much by what agency they are brought about so long as the principles of equity and justice govern public policy and public administration. So far as I am concerned, I plead guilty to being more concerned with the best

welfare of the country as I see it, than I am with the fortunes of any party or group of men.

Danger to State

Political parties or party organizations are not in themselves wrong if carried on honestly for a legitimate purpose. Indeed, for such a purpose they are necessary. The danger to the state lies in the blind adherence of the individual to the party or its organization, no matter what its name may be. Nor are the people of Canada much concerned with the success of any party. Party spirit and party loyalty has not been at so low an ebb in 60 years as they are today. What the Canadian people are looking for are sound policies and honest, efficient, economical administration of the country's affairs, and they are not caring very much where this comes from so long as they get it.

Broad Essentials

There are certain broad essentials of policy that the Progressive movement in Canada stands for. If a way opens up to further these policies, to bring them into fruition through legislation and administration, can the Progressive members in the House or their supporters in the country, assuming they are honestly desirous of having these policies brought into effect, take the "holier-than-thou" attitude, and say: "We must stand aloof from all others lest we be contaminated." What will be the judgment of history upon such an attitude? "But," some may say, "we will hold the balance of power and make whatever government is in office do our bidding." This may last for a session or two, but cannot last longer. The difficulties of any government in Canada are great, and the situation that would in a few years develop out of such a condition of affairs would mean an appeal to the people through an election, when such uncertainty would be likely ended by the return of some party having a clear majority to carry out its policies. In this event the position of the Progressive party, limited on the one hand by those who uncompromisingly say that it must rest upon a class basis, and on the other hand by those who say that it must have no co-operation with any other party in the carrying on of national affairs, is a matter that should give urgent thought to every honest Progressive who puts his country's interests ahead of everything else.

Course of Progressives

If I may be permitted to say so, for the present at any rate the course of the Progressive members in the House should continue along the lines of the last session, standing mainly for the broad principles of policies that are necessary for the welfare of the country and availing themselves of opportunities for furthering them that may present themselves; and refusing to be influenced in the line of action they should take in the work of the House by small things that are of little consequence.

As for myself, I shall continue to fight as a soldier in the ranks for the policies and principles that I believe are essential to sound Canadian development and the welfare and happiness and prosperity of our people.

Spirit of Movement

And in closing I beg of you to remember that the Progressive movement is not typified alone in any group of men who for the time being may constitute a party in parliament. It is a spirit that is borne into the hearts of the people, not farmers alone, but equally among others as well, seeking and desiring justice, equity and economy in public administration through the adoption of wise policies that aim to secure the country's good and not the welfare of any particular class or section of the country. That spirit is bound to grow, and its fruits, I am sure, will be seen in growing measure in the public life of this country. It is the duty of Progressive members to promote it in every honorable way. The country's good is the first consideration. That cannot be attained by a local vision or a local remedy. Our vision must be a national one in its scope and our policies must be national in their welfare. If we stand unalterably for justice, truth and right we shall exercise, it matters not in what form we exercise it, a powerful

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VICTORIA, B.C.

influence for good on the fortunes of the Canadian people.—T. A. Crerar.

Those Attending

Members attending the caucus are: T. W. Caldwell, Florenceville, N.B.; Victoria-Carleton (presiding).

Ontario—W. C. Good, Paris (Brant); J. W. Findey, Elmwood (Bruce, South); R. J. Woods, Corbettown (Dufferin); Preston Elliott, Chesterville (Dundas); W. S. Reid, Harrowsmith (Frontenac); Agnes C. McPhail, Ceylon (Grey, East); J. W. King, Bluevale (Huron, North); B. W. Fansher, Florence (Lambton, East); E. J. Sexsmith, Napanee (Lennox and Addington); A. L. Hodgins, Ettrick (Middlesex, East); W. J. Hammell, Raymond (Muskoka); J. A. Wallace, Simcoe (Norfolk); R. H. Halbert, Uxbridge (Ontario, North); E. A. Brethrem, Norwood (Peterborough, East); D. K. Kennedy, Dryden (Port Arthur and Kenora); J. Binette, St. Anne de Prescott (Prescott); T. E. Ross, Guthrie (Simcoe, North); A. McDonald, Cobalt (Temiskaming); J. J. Thurston, Fenelon Falls (Victoria and Haliburton); W. Elliott, Galt (Waterloo, S.); J. C. Pritchard, Harriston (Wellington, N.); J. D. Drummond, Ailsa Craig (Middlesex, W.); William Black, Seaforth (Huron, S.).

Manitoba—Robert Forke, Pipestone (Brandon); J. L. Brown, Pilot Mound (Lisgar); W. J. Lovie, Holland (Macdonald); Hon. T. A. Crerar, Winnipeg (Marquette); Robert Milne, Mekivin (Neepawa); Rev. T. W. Bird, Penito (Nelson); Harry Leader, Burnside (Portage la Prairie); A. L. Beaubien, St. Jean Baptiste (Provencher); L. Bancroft, Ganton (Selkirk); J. J. Steedsman, Souris (Souris); R. A. Hoey, East Kildonan (Springfield).

Alberta—H. Spencer, Edgerton (Battle River); J. Garland, Rumsey (Bow River); J. T. Shaw, Calgary (Calgary, W.); D. J. Kennedy, Water Hole (Edmonton, W.); J. H. Jeffery, Raley (Lethbridge); C. G. Cote, Cayley (Macleod); R. Gardiner, Excel (Medicine Hat); A. Speakman, Penhold (Red Deer); W. T. Lucas, Lougheed (Victoria).

Saskatchewan—O. R. Gould, Manor (Assiniboia); T. H. McConica, Luseland (Battleford); A. R. Carmichael, Kindersley (Kindersley); J. Fred Johnston, Bladworth (Last Mountain); N. McTaggart, Gull Lake (Maple Creek); R. M. Johnson, Regina (Moose Jaw); Andrew Knox, Prince Albert (Prince Albert); J. D. Millar, Indian Head (Qu'Appelle); T. Sales, Tantallon (Saltecoats); John Evans, Nutana (Saskatoon); Rev. A. J. Lewis, Lawton (Swift Current); John Morrison, Yellow Grass (Weyburn).



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The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., November 10, 1922

WHEAT—Steady narrow market continues, fluctuating fractionally, but for the most part quite firm compared with weakness in Liverpool and American centres. Exporters, buyers of November and cash wheat throughout, and undertone appears firm. The only reason apparently that there is not a greater demand is on account of the limited facilities for getting wheat East before freeze-up on the lakes. Shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur continue to be very heavy the inward and outward inspections averaging little more than two millions of wheat daily each way. Cash demand is good with a small premium on No. 1 Northern. The effect of this is seen in the price of November compared with the same grade for delivery next month at six cents discount. This premium on November wheat looks at the moment fairly steady and may increase if there is a shortage of wheat for shipment this fall when compared with overseas contracts for the same shipment. Offerings, however, are fairly liberal at the present time. Opinion on the future trend of the market is in favor of the constructive side of values apparently, and there has undoubtedly been much investment buying of May wheat. It is stated on good authority that American millers in the East are importing Canadian grain at around \$1.50 per bushel, of which the U.S. government of course gets 35c duty. Quality considered, compared with American wheat and American values, Canadian wheat is undoubtedly trading at a terrific discount.

OATS—Steady market with narrow range of prices during the week. Volume of trade not large. Continued good demand for the higher grades, but lower grades not wanted. Stocks in terminals not burdensome and market seems fairly firm at present levels.

BARLEY—Dull and featureless. Considerable export business being worked, but shippers getting all their requirements without any difficulty.

FLAX—Prices have had a considerable decline during the week. Receipts from country increasing and demand not keen.

RYE—Excellent demand for this grain and prices have registered a gain of around 4c for the week; offerings not large.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Nov.	6	7	8	9	10	11	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat									
Nov.	105½	106	105½	105½	106½	104½	110½		
Dec. T	100½	100½	99½	99½	100½	99½			
May b	104½	104½	103½	103½	104½	103½	111½		
Oats									
Nov. n	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	43½		
Dec. k	40	39½	40	39½	39½	39½			
May s	43	42½	43	42½	43½	42½	43½		
July i	53	53½	53½	52½	52½	52½	58		
Aug. v	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½			
Sept. y	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	56½	59½		
Oct. g	218	211½	209½	206	202	218½	176		
Nov. 199½	194	192½	191½	190½	190½	190½			
Dec. D	197½	193	189½	189½	188	197½	179		
Jan. a	78½	80½	80½	82½	83	77½	85½		
Feb. y	75½	77½	77½	77½	78	75½			
Mar. g	78½	79½	80	80	80½	77½			

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.15½ to \$1.21½; No. 1 northern, \$1.13½ to \$1.22½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.12½ to \$1.20½; No. 2 northern, \$1.10½ to \$1.22½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.08½ to \$1.15½; No. 3 northern, \$1.06½ to \$1.14½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.19½ to \$1.26½; No. 1 hard, \$1.15½ to \$1.19½; Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 dark hard, \$1.13½ to \$1.15½; Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 hard, \$1.09½ to \$1.11½. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.08½ to \$1.10½; No. 1, 96½c to \$1.03½; No. 2 amber, \$1.06½ to \$1.08½; No. 2, 94½c to \$1.01½; No. 3 amber, \$1.04½ to \$1.06½; No. 3, 92½c to 97½c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 67½c to 69½c; No. 3 yellow, 65½c to 67½c; No. 2 mixed, 66½c to 67½c; No. 3 mixed, 64½c to 65½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 37½c to 41½c; No. 3 white 36½c to 39½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 58c to 62c; medium to good, 54c to 57c; lower grades, 50c to 53c. Rye—No. 2, 77½ to 81½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.52 to \$2.54.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. report as follows for the week ending November 10, 1922.

Receipts this week: Cattle 13,782; hogs 3,504; sheep 3,467. Last week: Cattle 10,415; hogs 2,686; sheep 2,509.

Receipts of cattle during the past week have been much heavier and quality decidedly inferior to that of one week ago. The heavy run of plain cattle brought prices from 25c to 50c per hundred lower. There still continues a reasonably good demand for choice breed stockers and feeders and real good butcher cattle but the number of these coming forward is limited. Best butcher steers are reaching 5c per pound, with the bulk of good ones selling between 4c and 4½c. Best dehorned feeder steers are bringing from 3½c to 4c per lb., but the horned plainer, rougher kind are selling around 3c to 3½c per pound. Best cows are selling from 2½c to 3½c per lb.; medium cows are selling from 2 to 2½c. Fat heifers are in good demand with tops from 3½c to 4c. Stock heifers are selling in large numbers at from 2½c to 3½c. Real choice springer cows showing indications of milk and close to freshening are bringing from \$60 to \$80, and fair to good ones from \$35 to \$50. The calf market is very bad indeed with far too many heavy calves coming forward. These have to be sold as stock calves and a very limited demand exists for them. Choice light calves are bringing from 4½c to 5½c with heavy calves from 3c to 3½c, and bull calves from 1½c to 2½c.

The hog run continues fairly heavy and due to the presence of Eastern buyers on the market prices have risen from 8½c to 9½c this week with a 10c premium for those hogs graded as select bacon. Considerable dissatisfaction exists with the

present government system of grading hogs, but the man with choice bacon hogs is exceedingly well pleased with the 10c premium which is being paid for such.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	\$4.50 to \$5.00
Good to choice steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium to good steers	3.50 to 4.00
Common steers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers	3.75 to 4.25
Common feeder steers	2.50 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers	3.00 to 3.50
Common stocker steers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice butcher heifers	3.75 to 4.25
Fair to good heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Medium heifers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice stock heifers	2.25 to 2.75
Choice butcher cows	2.75 to 3.25
Fair to good cows	2.00 to 2.50
Breeding stock cows	2.00 to 2.25
Canner cows	1.25 to 1.50
Choice veal calves	4.50 to 5.50
Common calves	1.75 to 2.50
Heavy bull calves	1.50 to 2.25

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market remains unchanged. Nominal quotations to country shippers 28c to 30c less off delivered. In some instances dealers are buying direct from producers and paying 40c. A few fresh specials and extras are jobbing 55c, but most of the trade is being done in storage extras and firsts mixed, 40c to 42c; seconds, 30. There were four inspections in the prairie provinces last week. Poultry: Receipts of live continue to increase, the market holds fairly steady.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Receipts of fresh continue very light. Dealers are quoting country shippers 28c to 30c less off delivered. Storage extras jobbing 35c, firsts 30c, seconds 28c, retail prices extras 40c, firsts 35c, seconds 30c. A car of storage firsts reported rolling Moose Jaw to Montreal for export to Glasgow. Poultry: Receipts are heavier. Quotations live delivered chickens 8c to 15c, fowl 6c to 13c, cocks 6c to 8c, ducks and geese 7c to 10c, turkeys 14c to 17c.

CALGARY—Eggs: Price conditions on this market remain unchanged. Poultry: Prices on fowl and chicken unchanged. A fair number of turkeys are arriving, but of very indifferent quality. Packers are offering 18c for heavy turkeys and 12c to 14c for light.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is steady. Receipts of fresh practically nil. Storage extras jobbing 42c, firsts 35c, and the movement is free. Poultry: Receipts are the heaviest recorded for several years. Dealers are quoting live delivered chicken 10c to 12c, fowl 8c to 10c, turkeys 14c to 18c, geese and ducks 11c to 13c, dressed turkeys 18c to 25c.

BRITISH BACON MARKET
Canadian leanest and lean 105s to 115s, better demand. American 90s to 100s, good demand. Irish 137s to 144s. Danish 130s to 134s, firm. Danish killings 31,692 head.

WHEAT AT PRICES Nov. 6 to Nov. 11 inclusive									
Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6	7	8	9
Nov. 6	THAI	NKSC	IVING	DAY					
7	105½	104½	101½	95½	90½	84½			
8	106½	104½	101½	95½	90½	84½			
9	105½	104½	101½	94½	90	83½			
10	106½	104½	101½	95½	90½	84½			
11	107½	104½	101½	96½	91½	85½			
Week Ago	105½	103½	100½	94½	89½	83½			
Year Ago	112½	109½	103½	99½	92½	84½			

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, November 6 to November 11, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	C.W.		OATS Ex Ed		C.W.		BARLEY Fd		C.W. Rej.		F.d.		FLAX		C.W.		RYE			
		2	C.W.	3	C.W.	Ex	Ed	2	C.W.	3	C.W.	Rej.	Fd	1	NW	2	C.W.	3	C.W.	2	C.W.
Nov. 6	THAI	46½	40½	40½	37½	34½	53	48½	42	42	22½	21½	180	11	31						
7	74½	46½	40½	40½	37½	34½	53½	48½	42½	42½	21½	20½	173½	11	31						
8	74½																				

Plymouth Rocks

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00, two for \$5.00, till Xmas. Mrs. O. Barnes, Tofield, Alta.

Leghorns

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, 260 TO 290 Farris strain, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Setting of eggs free to purchasers of three or more. Henry Blair, Craigmyre, Alta.

FOR SALE—35 PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE Leghorn hens, yearlings, \$1.00. Chas. Watson, Shaunavon, Sask. 46-3

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—COCKERELS, pullets, beauties, Saskatchewan's best laying strain, \$2.00. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 43-5

FOR SALE—150 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HENS, one and two years, \$1.00; cockerels, \$1.50. Arthur Pownall, Luseland, Sask. 43-5

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, heavy laying strain, \$1.50. Albert Jansen, Vidor, Sask. 44-4

264 FERRIS EGG STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, \$1.00. J. A. Stewart, Prince Albert, Sask. 45-2

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00; two, \$3.50. Jas. Ainslie, Roland, Man. 46-3

Anconas

ROSE COMB ANCONAS, CHEAP. W. HEDGES, Oyen, Alta. 45-3

Sundry Breeds

SELLING—BRONZE TURKEYS, BEAUTIFUL large birds, \$7.00. Toulouse geese, large, \$6.00. Beautiful White Leghorn cockerels, \$3.00. All are all imported from Berry's, Iowa. Bred-to-Barred Rock cockerels, \$3.50 each. Oscar L. Vonda, Sask.

PLUMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00. Toulouse ganders, \$6.00. Imperial Pekin drakes, \$2.00; drakes, \$2.50. Mammoth Bronze 18 months, \$10. thoroughbreds. Mrs. Young, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00. White Wyandotte cockerels, three for \$5.00; hens, \$1.00. Pedigreed collie pups—Males, \$8.00; females, \$5.00. Northwood, Coronation, Alta.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, POOR-man's 200-egg strain, direct from Chicago, \$2.50; five for \$10. Young Mammoth Bronze toms, \$6.00. Good stock. Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask. 45-3

SELLING—SILVER MEDAL, WINTER LAYING strain S. C. White Leghorn cockerels, pick, \$3.00; seconds, \$2.50 each. Mammoth Bronze turkeys, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00 each. Mrs. Wm. Game, Box 27, Newdale, Man. 43-4

SELLING—MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN drakes, \$2.00; ducks, \$1.50. Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00; pullets, \$1.50. Vigorous, well-grown stock. E. L. Knapp, Luseland, Sask. 44-3

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.00; GANDERS, \$5.00. Hamburg and Blue Andalusian cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. Jemima Mortimer, Glen-avon, Sask. 46-2

SELLING—SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS, Silver Laced Wyandottes, White and Partridge Wyandottes. Cockerels, \$2.00. Lewis Darby, Pangman, Sask.

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, May hatched. Prices until December 15—Toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. Pearl guineas, \$3.50 a pair. William Grass, Box 75, Munson, Alta. 46-4

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, Toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Buff Orpington cockerels, \$1.75 to \$2.50. Large boned, well-bred birds. Mrs. C. M. Gibson, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

SELECTED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50. Big White Pekin ducks, \$3.00 and prize-winning Toulouse geese, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. Houlien, Cayley, Alta. 46-5

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte and Single Comb Black Minorca cockerels, \$2.00. H. Crossman, Balcarres, Sask.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOM, \$6.00. R. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00. C. R. Miller, Dilke, Sask. 43-3

LARGE BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Pure-bred White Wyandotte roosters, \$3.00. Mrs. Thos. McCurdy, Lemsford, Sask.

FOR SALE—PEARL GUINEAS, \$3.00 PAIR. James Wood, DeWinton, Alta.

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

SELLING—WOLFHOUND PUPS, FOUR months old, parents fast and sure, \$20 pair; also two wolfhounds, 18 months old, \$25 each. Joseph Mason, Killarney, Man.

PAIR PURE-BRED GREYHOUND PUPS, females, three months old, from best of hunting and racing blood, \$12 each, \$20 for pair. Ernest Long, Cardston, Alta.

FOR SALE—WELL TRAINED WOLFHOUNDS, good runners and sure killers. Apply Louis Ward, Strongfield, Sask. 46-2

FOX TERRIER PUPPIES—THE GOPHER EXterminators. Males, \$8.00; females, \$5.00. Perry Neale, Lovat, Sask.

SELLING—TERRIER PUPPIES, EITHER SEX, \$4.00. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 45-2

FINEST PEDIGREED SILVER FOXES, JOS. Gamache, Laurier, Man. 42-10

WELL-BRED COLLIE PUPS, WORKERS, \$5.00. Arthur Dennis, Parkman, Sask.

SILVER, PATCH AND RED FOXES, T. LYONS, Waterville, N.S. 46-5

SEEDS See also General Miscellaneous

Wheat

SELLING—RUST-RESISTANT KUBANKA wheat, recleaned, \$1.20 bushel; bags extra. P. B. Peterson, Midale, Sask. 46-5

Oats

SELLING—CAR VICTORY SEED OATS, 50 cents. Yorkton, S. D. Yorkton, Sask.

NURSERY STOCK

XMAS TREES—BEAUTIFUL TREES, FOUR feet, 95 cents; five to six feet, \$1.25; seven feet, \$1.95; eight to nine feet, \$2.50. Box of cones for decorating, 95 cents. F. o. Canora. We will send cones free with orders received in November. Fred Wimer, Box 199, Canora, Sask. 44-6

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SELLING—CHOICE DUROC-JERSEYS, APRIL and May litters, from prize-winning stock, registration papers free, \$30 delivered Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba. Jas. W. Smith, Ralston, Sask. 46-6

REGISTERED DUROS, FROM PRIZE WINNERS, bacon type, both sexes, April and May farrow, \$20 each; pedigrees free. T. H. Pearen, Radisson, Sask. 45-3

DUROS—REGISTERED SPRING BOARS FOR SERVICE, and young gilts. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 45-6

THOROUGHBRED DUROC-JERSEYS, BOTH sexes, all sizes, \$10 up. J. Rabourn, Ravenscrag, Sask. 41-10

SELLING—DUROC-JERSEY SOWS, \$20: boars, \$20; pair, \$35. Arthur Pownall, Luseland, Sask. 43-5

REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS, APRIL farrow, extra choice individuals. Booking orders for bred gilts. J. B. Wilson, Harris, Sask. 44-6

WANTED—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOAR, bacon type, for service in December. G. P. Bird, Wilcox, Sask.

Hampshires

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE, EITHER SEX, April farrowed. Hugh McLaughlin, Plumas, Man. 44-3

FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE PIGS, TWO months old, \$16 each; papers free. C. A. Brandt, Moorepark, Man. 45-2

Or if you are in the market to buy, watch December Guide Classified Ads. for offerings in these lines.

Either way The Farmers' Market Place is the place where farmers get satisfactory results.

SEE BOX AT TOP OF PAGE FOR INFORMATION

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG, MAN.

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE, FIT for service, from imported sire, ten months, \$35. H. G. McPherson, Sedgewick, Alta.

GET A HAMPSHIRE SOW PRODUCING FOR YOU. Registered stock for sale. W. G. C. Armstrong, Box 361, Plumas, Man. 46-5

Various

CHOICE DUROC-JERSEY BOAR, POLAND—China sows, 20 months, \$35 each. La Brash, Duck Lake, Sask. 46-3

Sheep

GOOD YOUNG SHORTHORN, ram, \$17; ewes, \$15 each. Will be registered on sale. Also pure-bred shorthorn rams, \$15; ewes, \$15 each. Blackfalds, Alta. 45-3

PEDIGREE OXFORD RAMS, \$25; lambs, \$20. E. Johnson, Dryden, Sask. 45-5

REGISTERED SUFFOLK-DOWN RAM, \$25; ewe, \$20. Barclay Green, Bohemia, Sask. 44-2

LEICESTER RAMS, EXTRA QUALITY, Bargain. G. E. Rose, Camrose, Alta. 42-6

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

SELLING—LARGE NUMBER PURE-BRED RAMBOUILLET, Write W. S. B. S. 46-2

SELLING—SUPERIOR RAMS, \$20. Clarence Ave, Saskatoon, Sask. 45-5

SELLING—REGISTERED OXFORD RAMS, three years old, \$20. Fairlie, Pipestone, Alta. 45-5

SELLING—REGISTERED RAMBOUILLET, Write W. S. B. S. 46-2

SELLING—REGISTERED RAMBOUILLET, Write W. S. B. S. 46-2